

IDEAS.

Good resolutions slowly crystallize into good habits.

Men split into parties because they see but in part.

A man who is pressed for time cannot afford to be in a hurry.

As you treat others in the day of your strength so will they treat you in the day of your weakness.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Prince Herbert Bismarck is dead.

An unusual influx of Irish immigrants is reported by the authorities at New York.

Strikers at Turin, Italy, destroyed much property, necessitating the sending of 2,000 troops to assist in their subjection.

Russia in her reply to the United States and Great Britain has agreed to some modification of her views on the question of contraband of war.

A sensation has been created in Serbia by the fact that all the Powers but Russia have directed their Ministers to attend the coronation of King Peter.

Skirmishing is reported between Japanese and Russian outposts near Mukden. The next great battle is expected at Mukden, if the Russians stay there.

The steamer Celtic, which sailed from Queenstown for New York today, carried 3,350 passengers, the largest number ever taken in one vessel from a British port.

The strike situation throughout Italy is serious. One person was killed and several injured in a riot in Genoa, and disturbances have occurred at several other places.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

St. Louis day at the World's Fair broke the record for attendance. It is estimated that at least 385,000 people were on the grounds.

Several thousand men are idle at Pullman, Ill., as the result of the closing down of the Pullman Car Works for an indefinite period.

President Roosevelt and his family will leave Oyster Bay Thursday on the naval yacht Sylph for Jersey City, completing the remainder of the journey to Washington by rail.

In the tabernacle at Zion City, before 7,000 people, John Alexander Dowie proclaimed himself "John Alexander, First Apostle of the Christian Catholic Church."

President Roosevelt has issued an order for the disarmament of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, now in port at San Francisco. The vessel will be taken in custody of the United States naval authorities and will be allowed to make necessary repairs under supervision.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Armour & Co. have sold their produce houses in Western Kentucky and Southern Indiana and will abandon the field.

The case against Ed. Callahan and B. F. French for perjury in the Jeff. White case at Cynthiana is now on trial at Mt. Sterling.

The Hon. David Pryse, the first Representative in the Kentucky Legislature from Estill county, is dead at the age of seventy years.

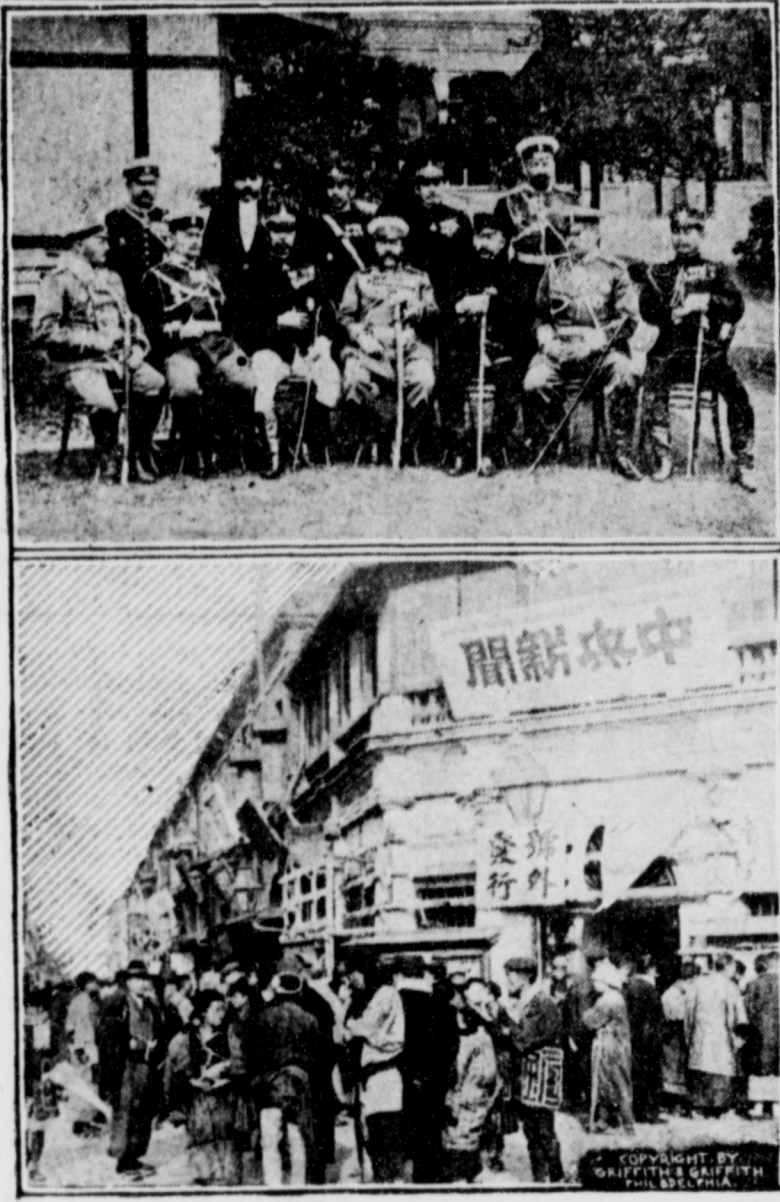
Twenty thousand sawlogs are rotting in the bed of the Kentucky river between Whitesburg and its head, waiting for a tide to move them.

Henry E. Ameling, dismissed from the Government service yesterday, charges that at least half of the Louisville letter carriers are in debt as a result of campaign assessments and the high rates on loans charged by local companies.

Prominent educators from all over the world are gathering at St. Louis to participate in the international congress which will open on the World's Fair grounds to-day. The program for the week is an elaborate one.

Judge Parker, at Lexington, has decided that appointee students to the State College have a right to the free use of the laboratories, and he issued a restraining order preventing the management from collecting the \$5 fee from any appointee.

The Appalachian Gas and Oil Company, which is composed of Lexington capital with John R. Allen as president, has discovered a fine flow of natural gas at White Oak in Estill county and arrangements have about been completed to pipe the flow to that city. During the past few weeks several oil experts from Pennsylvania have visited the operations in Estill county and have pronounced the gas of the very best quality, and predict that within the next few months the entire portion of Central Kentucky will be using the natural gas.



JAPANESE WATCHING WAR BULLETINS, AND GENERAL KUROPATKIN IN TOKYO.

The Japanese newspapers are very enterprising, and large crowds of quaintly dressed natives gather in front of the newspaper offices daily to read the latest tidings from the front. The other picture shows General Kuropatkin surrounded by Russian and Japanese officers in Tokyo. Several years ago he visited the mikado's capital and was the guest of the Japanese general staff.

THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION.

Continued from last week.

The Visayan Village.

which is located close to the Walled City, consists of some fifteen houses, ranging in size from the native shack to a well built theatre and market. In this village are a hundred Visayans, representatives of the high class Filipino. The manufacture of all of the articles for sale in the market is illustrated by families of Filipinos in the village. Jusi and pina cloth are made by three families, one family shows embroidery, another family how to make hats, others show how mas canes, wood carvings and novelties are manufactured. The different methods of fishing and transportation are also represented, and the exhibit includes two Carabou or Water buffalo. In the theatre, a number of native singers and dancers of both sexes appear, as well as an orchestra of the best musicians in the islands.

The Scouts and Constabulary.

In addition to the various villages in the Philippine Reservation, there are gathered four companies of Scouts, and 280 Constabulary. At sunset, when lined up for dress parade, they present one of the most spectacular contrasts of the Exposition, an object lesson which daily convinces thousands whom the editorial pen of the expansionist has never reached. A long stockade, built by the hands of natives, divides the village of the Igorots from the Model Camp of the Scouts; on one side of the fence, the savage Head-hunter in his copper beauty of his magnificent physique, circles around and about to the beating of his tom tom; outside the stockade, the blueclad Scout Soldiers of the United States Army and the khaki-dressed men of the Constabulary, as they perform their rifle drill to music, open the eyes of vast numbers of World's Fair visitors to a realization of what the United States has done for the Filipinos.

The Scouts, of whom there are now 5000 enlisted men, did service first in their own countries and later were shifted from one part of the archipelago to another, regardless of tribal relations. During the insurrection they sometimes acted with the white troops and sometimes alone, but always, except in two or three instances, under white officers. They always proved loyal, have all been under fire, and their service brought results, either in killed, prisoners, or captured arms and ammunition. After the military government ceased to exist, and the Philippines passed over to the civil government, the Scouts formed parts of the many garrisons throughout the islands. The civil government found it impossible to keep the lawless element in check, etc., under subjection with the civil machinery, and an act was passed

authorizing the use of Scouts to aid the civil establishment, and since that act went into operation, very nearly the whole Scout force has formed a part of the Insular Police, and as such has been almost constantly engaged in field work, having in many cases pitched battles with armed bands of ladores.

The Constabulary Battalion is a civil organization along military lines.

The men were enlisted from the various provinces throughout the archipelago, all the Christian tribes being represented and one Mohammedan tribe as well. Prior to the Organization of the Exposition Battalion, the members of this command were engaged in the maintenance of order in the islands and suppression of brigandage and banditti. They participated in the campaign against the notorious outlaw chiefs of Luzon and neighboring islands. They are thoroughly drilled and instructed in the duties of soldiers and give a good idea of what can be done with the natives when properly handled by competent American officers. The Constabulary represent the beginning of the "Army of the Philippines."

The Philippine Exposition is educational from beginning to end and at the same time it is characterized by the most vital human interest. To the student of ethnology, of economics, of politics, it is of paramount importance, to the average visitor who seeks merely novelty and sensation, it is without equal at the Fair. To the business man it shows the abilities and methods of the Filipino and the resources of the islands. It is the one exhibit at St. Louis which no American can afford to miss.

Two Political Speeches.

ASPERIONS ON THE LOG CABIN.

The political campaign was opened in Berea by two addresses on Saturday; that in the afternoon by Mr. Shackelford, of Richmond, in behalf of the Democratic Party, and that at night by Col. Demaree in behalf of the Prohibition Party.

Col. Demaree's address was courteous and fair, and all who heard him realized that the Prohibition Party is a party of conscience, working only for the public good. His claim that every man should vote for what he believes, was certainly a strong one. "I had rather," said the Colonel, "vote for what I want and not get it, than to vote for what I do not want and get it every time!"

The speech by Mr. Shackelford was also courteous in tone and exceedingly adroit. He accused the Republican Party of extravagance, though he was not able to mention a single thing for which they had spent money, which he would wish to have undone. He denounced President Roosevelt, although Presi-

dent Roosevelt has done more to promote the interests of the South than any other President. We are sorry that he discussed the Negro problem as a chief interest in the campaign, and professed his belief that the Negro could not be improved. That is exactly where the Democratic Party needs to be converted. The Party used to favor slavery, and now they confess that was wrong. They used to favor the free coinage of silver, and now they confess that was wrong. They now believe that workmen are incapable of being improved, and in due time they will acknowledge that that also is wrong.

It should be remembered that everything which degrades the Negro also degrades the white laborer. The fitting emblem of the Republican Party of Kentucky is the home of the enterprising, thrifty, law-abiding, patriotic dweller in the log-cabin. And the log cabin emblem will be carried to victory next November!

Boys Who Wish to Earn and Learn.

Every boy who has good sense desires to be of some account in the world. When he thinks about it he knows that if he is to amount to anything he must earn and learn. He wants to have things, and he can only get them by stealing, begging, or earning.

When you try to earn the first thing you need is skill. The man who has skill, who knows how to do things, earns much more than the man who does not.

And every boy who has a good mind desires to be intelligent to know things. He wishes he could survey land, use tools, name the stars above him, and know about the great men of this and other countries.

It is in answer to many prayers that Berea College has secured the means to help aspiring young men. It has provided the best school outfit in all this region, and secured the best teachers. It has studies on purpose for the mountain boys, like mountain farming, forestry, carpentry, etc., which are not provided elsewhere. And this fall it has succeeded in providing more work than ever so that the boy who comes with only a few dollars can earn a large part of his expenses while getting his education.

There cannot be as good a chance in the winter as there is now for earning money while studying at Berea. Get together a little money and start to-morrow.

Girls Who Wish to be Independent.

What girl is there who does not desire to have a little money of her own, and to have the reputation of being able to do things?

The first thing for a girl to do is to learn all she can of her mother and the teacher in her home district. But this is only a beginning. The next thing is to get away from home for a time so that she may learn and get new ideas, and come back to her home and be able to be worth more than before to herself and her friends.

Do you know that Berea College teaches girls how to sing and to play on the organ, how to cook and care for the sick, how to sew and make dresses, as well as how to write letters, teach school, and attain the other graces of a good education?

And do you know that in the Fall Term there is always the best chance to earn a part of one's expenses while going to school? This is especially the case this fall—there is more work for girls than ever, so that any ambitious young lady who is really ready to work can come with a very few dollars and earn a large part of what she needs.

WHEN YOU ARE PROSPEROUS.

A wise man knows when he is well off. And wise people in Kentucky know they are well off this year, with good crops and good prices. And a wise man knows that prosperity is not sure to be continuous, so he tries to make use of it while it lasts. The first duty is to make the most of our opportunities, work when work is offered, and to use wisely the money we receive. Now is the chance for many a man to put his family on the upgrade permanently by sending his brightest son or daughter to Berea this fall. Think about it—and do not think too long, but act now at the beginning of the fall term.

Notice.

Dr. L. Cornelius has been forced to place his accounts in the hands of a lawyer for collection. All who received statements and many who did not will save fees by sending at once to his address, 2951 Boulevard F., Denver, Colorado.

Cannot Afford To Lose

HAVE you deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, or other papers that you do not care to lose? If so we advise you to rent one of our safe deposit boxes in our fire proof vault. These safes will take care of your papers, jewelry and etc. The Safe costs you only two dollars a year. Come in and see them.

THE

BEREA BANKING COMPANY.

J. J. MOORE, President.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier.

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.

Richmond, Ky.

Cut Flowers,

Designs and

Blooming Plants.

BE A SOLDIER

WANTED 100,000 BOYS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

TO ENLIST IN OUR BOYS' HOME BRIGADE. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, address, occupation, and military experience if any. Send 15 cents for certificate of membership 1 year's subscription to BRIGADE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE, together with particulars concerning promotions, etc. All promotions and appointments that may be made from time to time by the Commanding Officer will be published each month in our magazine after a competitive examination. Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Medical. The regulations are such as not to interfere in any way with the home work or study of the boy but rather to create discipline and such application as will tend to make him more diligent and intensify the manly spirit so desirable in your boy. Members will be known by the regulation Brigade badge to be worn on coat lapel. Be in it. Address Major W. WILSON-IRWIN, Brigade Commander, Box 1105, Des Moines, Ia. N. B.—This is an opportunity for a boy to be a soldier every day at his own home.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new

FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

Take a Look Through Our Stock

It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, ITS GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-66.

This Week

is a special one with us, because the beginning of a new school year means the finding of many new friends.

In anticipation of a pleasant year's trade we call your attention to our especially attractive bargains in

Ladies' Hose and Vests, Our large opening in fall and winter hats, Ribbons in College colors, Handkerchiefs, etc., and other things feminine.

Mrs. Bettie Mason,
Main St., Berea, Ky.

East End Drug Co.

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

See our 5c. and 10c. counter

—A WONDER OF GLASS—WORK.

Come and look at the nicest line of QUEEN'S WARE ever in Berea.

We also carry a nice line of FRESH GROCERIES and STAPLE ARTICLES at the lowest prices.

CALL AND SEE US.

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

H. C. WOLFF, Prop.



THEIR HELP.

Back where he was a freckled boy
With ragged trousers on
The girls made fun of what he wore,
The common nickname that he bore,
Was "Empty-Headed John."

He packed his clothes and went away;
Not that he wished to go,
But that they did not seem to care
To help bring out the talents there
Of one so far below.

He looked back at the dear old town,
This "Empty-Headed John,"
And where he went his tears were strewn,
But they that stayed wept not, and soon
Forgot that he was gone.

He toiled through wearing weeks and years,
Unaided and alone,
Till joyously, one day, he found
His feet upon the topmost round,
His greatness widely known.

Down in his heart a fondness for
The old town lingered on,
They hailed him there with shouts; o'er-
head
A banner waved on which he read:
"Thrice welcome 'Our John.'"

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.



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CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.

She had seated herself upon a board seat between two trees and was regarding him earnestly. Bessemer leaned against a peach-tree close beside her and gazed down at her. "A most able attorney, fair lady, do you prove yourself in pleading the cause of the enemies of your king; and yet, when I look into your face and note the resemblance you bear your loyal brother, it is past credence that you can indeed be at heart the rebel you choose to-night to pose. Nay, I know you are but shamming. The loyal Edward's sister and your loyal father's daughter cannot but be wholly loyal. Do you know that I love your brother Edward trebly—once for himself and twice for his likeness to you? When he rides by my side, I can almost delude myself into the belief that it is you I have with me. Ah, Jane, if you could but know what a sweet comfort it is to have upon long marches and hot pursuit of flying enemies; but—what's that?"

During their stroll they had entered the orchard, whose rear ended in the woodland. Bessemer had caused lanterns to be strung for some distance in this orchard, and many lovers had taken advantage of its picturesque paths to saunter through its mazes, but none of them had wandered quite as far as their host and hostess. Indeed, the two were at the end of the fringe of lanterns.

Both he and Jane turned their faces towards the shadows. The sounds came closer; the tramp of horses' feet, the clanking of spurs, the crackling of twigs, and smothered talk. At length there emerged into the rim of light the lanterns cast a small party of men. Two were on horseback, each leading a second horse, and a third between them, evidently a prisoner. His dark garb showed in sombre contrast beside the red coats of the British soldiers who held him. As they came closer and Jane caught sight of the captive's face she gave a cry of recognition. "Godfrey Worthington!" she gasped.

CHAPTER IX. THE PLEA.

The prisoner heard her exclamation. His quick glance took in her figure and that of her escort. A scowl settled upon his handsome brow and his lips set in a firm line of anger. As they advanced, he drew himself up between his captors and made a stately but freezing abscence to the lady.

"What is the meaning of this disturbance?" Bessemer demanded of the sergeant in charge of the soldiers.

"This is the rebel, sir," the man answered, saluting, "upon whose trail you sent us. We captured him some miles back and were bringing him into camp, but when we reached the gate yonder he broke away from us."

"Well," Bessemer inquired sharply, "what did you find on him? Anything?"

"I searched him as soon as we captured him," the sergeant answered, "but could find no papers."

Bessemer tapped his foot upon the ground and studied a moment. "Doubtless," he said at last, "he carries his dispatches in his head instead of in writing. You come from Gen. Gates, I believe?" He turned to the prisoner.

"Indeed?" the other responded, with an interrogatory inflection.

"Hearing messages to Col. Sumter?"

"Ah?"

Bessemer's black eyes flashed angrily. "No insolence, sir. I recognize you now. Unless I mistake greatly, you are one of those arch conspirators who last month hung three of his majesty's most loyal servants. The leader of your band is in my hands, a prisoner. He hangs at sunrise. You hang with him, save on one condition only—that you reveal within the hour the contents of

those dispatches, be they written or verbal, which you were conveying from Gen. Gates to Col. Sumter. On those terms alone will I spare your life; indeed, it is a piece of clemency in which I am scarce warranted."

"Col. Bessemer's reputation for mercy is world renowned. His 'quarter' hath become a household word. Of like fame are the honorable terms he ever offers those who have that which he would wish to purchase. 'Tis strange so few honest men take advantage of such magnanimity."

The mocking bow matched the mocking words. Bessemer's fury came near choking him. Jane half started forward, as though she would save the reckless American from his own mad folly—then checked herself.

"Enough, Sargeant, take him to the house by the back way. Have him securely locked in some upper room and well guarded until I can find time to deal with him. Dear lady," he added, turning to Jane with softened tone, as the soldiers obeyed his orders, "I most humbly crave your pardon for this unseemly interruption. Let us dismiss it from our minds and take up our discourse where it was so rudely broken."

"Nay," Jane answered in a low tone, her face pale, her eyes troubled, "first tell me that you did not mean your threat to hang Capt. Worthington if he does not give you the information you desire, a thing he will never do if he possess any. I am sure, however, you do not mean to hang him. It was but a ruse, was it not, to induce him to speak—a mere bit of play?"

"A bit of play, madam, which will cost Capt. Worthington his neck. He is a troublesome fellow whom I have long wished to be rid of; a pestiferous gadfly, ever buzzing around and annoying our troops. Besides, he is a cold-blooded murderer, well deserving of his fate. Nay, he shall hang by the side of his fellow-knave, and soon, at that."

"Oh, you cannot mean it," Jane cried. "Surely, surely you are only saying it to—to appall me."

"And is your interest, then, so great in this rebel?"

"My interest is great in anyone who is the subject of injustice. It is enough that you should hang that poor old gentleman who to-day had the misfortune to become your prisoner, but that you should contemplate hanging a man whom you have sent out your scouts, your spies, to hound down, and who has not even an incriminating paper upon his person, that is passing all bounds! I cannot believe that the king would approve of having his cause sullied by such acts." She spoke with fervor, carried beyond the point of discretion.

"You speak with most surprising ardor, madam," Bessemer remarked, his face black with passion, "but permit me to advise you that his majesty the king wisely leaves such matters to the judgment of his trusted officers, well understanding that an unscrupulous foe must be dealt with in a manner befitting the method of his warfare."

"Unscrupulous foe as you may term them," Jane answered, "I have yet to learn when the American forces have ever treated an honorable prisoner of war in so summary manner. The three stories whom they hung were not, as you well know, real soldiers. They were but outlaws, brutal desperadoes, wearing the king's uniform as a cloak and a shield."

"I fear, dear lady, the partiality which you have for the enemies of your king has somewhat dimmed the clearness of your judgment. However, I feel that I owe myself most severe censure for the cruel wound which I have so unintentionally inflicted upon you. Had I sooner realized how deeply you are in love with this young Worthington, I should have taken pains to have kept from you the punishment which I feel it my duty to mete out to him."

"Is a woman's heart never to be swayed save by love?" Jane asked. "Can she never plead for justice without having her motives impugned? If I have spoken in behalf of Capt. Worthington, if I have besought you not to put into execution your cruel threat, I am impelled by motives of common humanity."

"Is this true, Jane?" Bessemer cried eagerly. "Is it so that you do not love him? Do you pledge me your honor on it?"

Jane drew back. "Pledge you my honor? No. If my simple word be not enough, where would I find the honor to pledge?"

Bessemer, torn betwixt rapture and uncertainty, searched her face with jealous eyes. Surely, 'twere too fair a face to be aught but honest. "Ah, my ever ready-tongued Jane," he said, "you little know the weight your words have lifted from my breast. This one rebel have I feared I had more cause to dread than all the rebels in all the armies on this continent combined."

"Then that explains your severity to-night. I can well understand that one might be inclined to deal harshly with a person one feared; but since this poor Worthington is so humbly placed that to fear him would be to belittle yourself, surely mercy is easy."

Again did Bessemer regard her suspiciously. "An artful plea," he observed, "yet I am not so sure that this rebel is not still to be feared; though, could I have the safeguard of your love, I would fear nothing earthly. I would dwell too near Heaven for that. Come, Jane, you who can be so tenderly considerate of others, surely will not keep me longer in suspense. Tell me that you will answer 'yes' to the request I made this morning?"

"Dear colonel," replied Jane, "the man I marry must be humane as

well as brave. Your bravery, none questions; your humanity, it remains for you to prove."

"Ah, madam," he returned, "it is well known that happiness is the great propagator of virtue. Grant me the happiness I seek, and you will find that my humanity will blossom in its sunshine. To elench the argument, give me this hand and that young rebel shall not die at tomorrow's sunrise." He took her hand as he spoke and pressed it to his heart, but Jane withdrew it quickly.

"Surely," she observed coldly, "Col. Bessemer needs no bribe to spur him to an act of justice, and if he did, he will remember that virtue is its own reward."

"Ah, but virtue is not the reward I seek," he retorted flippantly, while his brow contracted with irritation, "unless, indeed, dear lady, you tipify yourself as virtue. But a truce to fencing; let us to the question. Is it a bargain, or is it not? Is this young man to be reprieved through your sweet offices, or is he to hang at sunrise?"

Jane turned upon him angrily. "And do you suppose, sir," she demanded, "that I would give myself to a man so cruel as even to think of offering such a bargain? Never. If I marry you, it must be for what you are, not for what you offer. But," she added more adroitly, "I rely upon Col. Bessemer's mercy."

"I would, sweet pleader," he observed, "that it were possible I could reconcile it with my duty to do as you wish; but, alas, I feel that loyalty to my king will not admit of it. It is a matter of gratification to me, however, that, while your womanly compassion may be wounded, your deeper emotions will not be lacerated when the rising of tomorrow's sun sees the setting of young Worthington's."

His piercing eyes were upon her face, and Jane felt her composure giving way beneath them, for at length she perceived that he was in absolute earnest.

"At sunrise?" she repeated in a choking voice, while her mind quickly calculated the shortness of the time. Ah, if she could but get a reprieve until tomorrow night, much might be accomplished during the intervening day. "Methinks, colonel, you choose a most inappropriate hour for so dark a deed. The blacker hues of midnight would better match the color of the act."

"A most wise suggestion, dear lady," Bessemer responded. "What say you to this midnight?" He drew forth his watch. It showed some minutes past 12. "Oh, since that is impossible, the approaching hour of one? 'Tis done, I shall see to it."

"No, no," she cried passionately. "Surely, surely, Col. Bessemer, you will not permit my thoughtless words to shorten the life of a helpless being. Do not, oh, I beseech you by all you hold sacred, do not deprive him of those few remaining hours of grace."

"The hour, madam," Bessemer answered, his relentless eyes holding hers, "is set for one."

CHAPTER X. THE RUSE.

Jane was frantic. Less than an hour! What could she do? She and Bessemer had been an unpardonable length of time away from their guests, and the major portion of them were only waiting for their appearance to make adeus. Many



MRS. ELLERY FELL INTO THE TRAP AND UNSUSPECTINGLY WROTE THE NOTE.

precious minutes were wasted in listening to good-byes and the usual compliments upon the evening. At length, however, she shook herself free and turned in search of her brother. She found him draping Mistress Peggy Winston's shawl about her shoulders and tying her hood beneath her chin preparatory to departure. With a hurried word of apology, she drew him aside and acquainted him with Godfrey's impending fate.

"Oh Edward," she cried, "cannot you do something to gain him at least a reprieve?"

Her brother's brow contracted, and he gazed at her suspiciously. "Nay, nor would I if I could," he answered harshly. "He well deserves his fate. You little know what a menace he and his band of outlaws have been to us this season. Let him take his medicine. 'Tis such a dose as he would put down the throats of others."

With difficulty Jane restrained herself from wringing her hands. More guests were leaving. In fact, the party was breaking up. Let them go, let them go, that she might seek her room and think. Edward had ordered his horse and ridden away as an escort for the Winston carriage lest some bold rebels should attempt to kidnap the ladies, forsooth. There was no one Jane could turn

to. Her stepmother was Godfrey's enemy; her father was helpless. No, there was no one, unless, indeed, it might be she could use Aunt Rachel or Gabriel. Both had been house-servants for her Aunt Susannah and had known Godfrey from his babyhood; both would almost lay down their lives for him. She hurriedly sought Aunt Rachel's quarters.

After a consultation with the negress, she flew to her stepmother's room. "Mamma," she cried, bursting in upon that lady as she sat before her toilet-table, the maid brushing the powder from her thinning locks, "do you know that Godfrey Worthington is a prisoner in our garret and that he is to be hung before the break of day?"

Mrs. Ellery, not a little startled by this sudden interruption, gazed at her stepdaughter with eyes at once annoyed and pitying.

"Yes, yes, child," she answered, "I knew he was here, and I had heard some whisper that such a fate awaited him; but, after all, much as I deplore it, especially that it should happen on these premises, yet, if half the bandit acts with which he is accredited are true, 'tis no more than he deserves."

"But he should not be starved as well as hung," Jane proclaimed vehemently. "How often have I heard you boast that no one in your house ever went hungry, yet that poor old gentleman who was brought here this afternoon has not had one bite to eat since his arrival, nor has Godfrey. If they must meet so bitter an end, should they not have food to sustain them in facing it with fortitude?"

"Assuredly," Mrs. Ellery answered promptly, her hospitable instincts aroused, as she drew Jane had known they would be. "I will order it now, half rising from her chair."

"Nay, first you must have permission from Col. Bessemer," Jane interposed, "else the sentries will let nothing pass them. Will you not ask the colonel to grant this request? See, I have pen and paper ready for you. There is no time to be lost, else the colonel may have retired, and you would not wish to disturb his rest."

Mrs. Ellery, warm-hearted, if of irritable temper, and at the same time, fortunately, a woman of no great cleverness and less imagination, fell into the trap and unsuspectingly wrote the note which Jane adroitly dictated.

"Now, Gabriel," whispered Jane, when the coveted order had been secured, "for heaven's sake, make no mistake. This to the sentry, and that to Master Godfrey and General Pierce." While Jane was interviewing her stepmother and sending the note to Col. Bessemer, Rachel had been preparing the viands, which Gabriel now bore up the back stairway on a huge tray poised triumphantly upon his head.

[To Be Continued.]

A SLAVE TO CUSTOM.

Industrious Servant Who Made His Employer's Existence Most Miserable.

To have a servant so industrious as to interfere with all chance of comfort was the unfortunate experience of Mr. Portman, who lived in Africa, and is the author of "Station Studies."

The trouble was, writes Mr. Portman, that nothing could stem the flow of his good intentions. I had only, for instance, to leave my lockings for a few moments to find on my return my campbedstead carefully folded up in one corner of the room, the mattress and blankets forming a neat roll in another, and any clothes which I had happened to leave about snatched away for washing. It mattered nothing that I wished to lie down on the bed, use the mattress to encourage my siesta and change into the clothes; all this lay outside Hamis' view of his duty.

Nothing would induce him to swerve from his unvarying rule of life, nor any remonstrance gain any response but the three words, delivered with a pitiful smile at my ignorance, "It is custom."

"Custom," for example, decreed that he should sprinkle water on the veranda at daybreak to lay the dust. It mattered nothing that a flood of rain had been pouring all night and had removed all possibility of dust for hours to come; custom still had its way, and the stones were sprinkled according to rule.

Custom bade him bring me a cup of tea before I rose. I did not want it, and told him so day after day; but weeks passed before I managed to prevent his bringing it. In accordance with custom he daily seized my bed, bedding, and all the underclothing on which he could lay his hands, and spread them on the patch of grass or, worse still, on the wall surrounding it. But custom hardly ever reminded him that if rain fell they would possibly get wet; and as rain storms in Africa are likely to resemble waterspouts in volume and April showers in frequency, the chances of my having a dry bed by the evening soon grew to be very small.

Never Touched the Scotchman.

It is related of the late Shirk Brooks that he had at one time a very favorite pig who, alas, went the way of all pigs, and was converted into bacon. Brooks sent some of the delicacy to a friend, with a note as follows:

"His end was peace, and I send you a piece of his end."

The joke was related to a Scotchman, who laughed very heartily, and shortly afterward, having occasion to kill a pig of his own, sent some to a relative with the remark: "His end was peace, and I send you a piece of the pig," and he wondered why nobody saw the joke.—London King.

The Kirksville School For Boys and Girls

G. P. Simmons, Principal. Mark S. Peckham, Asst. Prin.
Miss Ada Allen, Prin. Dept. of Music.

Incidental Fees

All Grades, 50 cents per Term. All fees Payable in Advance.

Tuition Fees

B. Primary	\$10 00 per Term
A. Primary and B. Grammar	15 00 "
A. Grammar	15 00 "
High School	20 00 "
Department of Music, Including Instruments for Practice	20 00 "

Enrollment last year 101. We expect to increase it largely this year. Our teachers are competent and up-to-date. Remember, before deciding what school you will patronize, that Kirksville has four churches and NO SALOONS. We solicit patronage from people who wish their children controlled and no others. Boarding can be secured at following rates:

From Monday to Friday	\$1 75
Full Week	2 50

Send for Catalogue and investigate

G. P. SIMMONS, Principal, Kirksville, Ky.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at East End Drug Co.



What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c. at East End Drug Co.



Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with Kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by East End Drug Co.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

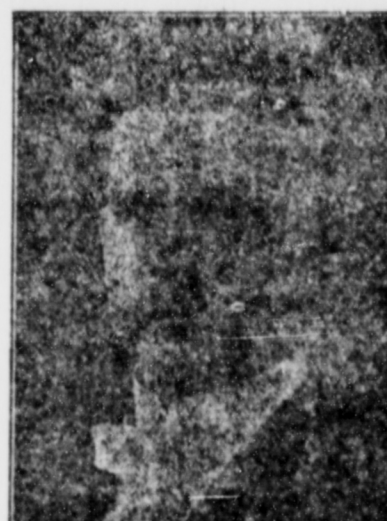
Time Table in Effect May 1, 1904.

Going North.	Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea	3:48 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:12 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.
Going South.	Train 6, Daily
Leave Berea	12:55 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	1:25 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:18 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:00 p. m.

Going South.	Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea	1:11 p. m.
Arrive Livingston	2:05 p. m.
Going South.	Train 5, Daily
Leave Berea	11:24 p. m.
Arrive Livingston	12:30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.



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Dentist
Office next door to Post-office.
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Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

What's In a Name?

Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for Piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Sold by East End Drug Co.

To Citizens of Berea and Vicinity:

My shop is the most complete and up-to-date in this part of the State for doing all kinds of

WATCH and CLOCK WORK, JEWELRY REPAIRING, Etc.

I do work for most prominent people of Berea and vicinity.

Work sent to me by mail or express will have prompt attention and charges paid one way.

S. G. FRANKLIN, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

REFERENCE: Bank of Mt. Vernon.

From 148 to 92 Pounds.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by East End Drug Co.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

PICNIC LUNCHEONS.

One of the most delightful forms of entertaining for the little folks is a picnic, and it is not too late for them now. The success of a picnic lies largely in the packing of the baskets. The most convenient way is to let each one have his or her own private basket or box, daintily packed with an appetizing luncheon, a Japanese napkin and fruit. By far the most important product of the picnic basket is the sandwich. Only the best bread should be used, and that twenty-four hours old. Butter the bread before slicing, and if the crust is cut off it must be after the sandwiches are filled. A very fine filling for sandwiches is made from equal parts of boiled ham and hard-boiled eggs chopped together. Another filling consists of one part minced ham and two of chicken, with six minced olives to a pint of the mixture. Little folk enjoy sandwiches filled with very thin slices of roast beef or chicken. Then there is grated cheese, watercress sprinkled with salt, and, of course, we will not forget the sweet sandwiches, made with a filling of chopped or candied fruits and nuts. Before putting in the baskets wrap each sandwich in paraffine paper.

When the drive is long, the game "I spy right and I spy left" will cause much amusement. Divide the company into two sides, and let each animal of any description—bird, dog, cat, cow or horse—passed on the respective sides be counted by those sides as one, a one-horse carriage counting ten and a two-horse carriage twenty. Five hundred is the game. If on the streets, see which one can get the alphabet first from the advertisements in the car. With these games weariness will be forgotten, and every one will be in the best of humor when the grounds are reached.

FRANCES CRILL.

GRAPE RECIPES.

The wild grape furnishes jelly and preserves of exceptionally fine flavor. They should be gathered early, while yet green and unripe, for after the frost ripens them the juice becomes pulpy and refuses to jelly.

WILD GRAPE JELLY.—Strip the fruit from the stem, wash and put in a pan or jar set in a larger vessel of hot water. Cook until the grapes are broken; then strain. Measure the juice, and for every pint allow a pound of sugar. Put the juice over the fire and the sugar in shallow pans in the oven, where it will heat but not turn yellow. Cook the juice twenty minutes, skimming until dissolved, remove the spoon, cook a moment or two longer until the liquid jellies when dropped on a cold plate; pour into jelly glasses and cover when cold.

WILD GRAPE AND CRABAPPLE JELLY.—For this combination, which is especially fine "tang," use equal quantities of crabapples and wild green grapes. Cut the apples in quarters, but do not peel or core; cook until soft, then strain and add to the grape juice.

WILD GRAPE AND ELDERBERRY JELLY.—This is another delicious combination of flavors. Add four pints of green grape pulp to eight pints of elderberry juice, all strained, then allow a pound of sugar to each pint of juice and proceed as usual.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

Teaching Agriculture in the Public Schools.

The advantage of some form of agricultural instruction in the rural and village schools, to which is committed the training of about 70 per cent. of the public-school children of our land, hardly seems to require demonstration. It is a fact, nevertheless, that in many parts of the country next to nothing has been done in this direction. Educationists, however, are alive to the pedagogical value of this kind of training in elementary schools; a paper contributed by Superintendent Joseph Carter, of Champaign, Ill., to the September number of the *Kindergarten Magazine* gives many excellent reasons for the inclusion of the subject in school programs and at the same time offers helpful suggestions to teachers.

Some of the latter we quote in the following paragraphs:

A Hint As To What Should Be Taught.

"Teach the children the lessons of the soil. Tell them the wonderful story of its origin, or, better still, let them tell you what they have seen in

the field, and by the brook, and then you give them the charming explanation. Tell them why men plow, and what methods of cultivation are beneficial and what are decidedly injurious. Tell them how the physical condition of the soil may affect its fertility; and tell them what elements have been taken from the soil when it is worn out, and how to replace them. Tell them the marvelous story of the important discovery of modern times, a discovery which places in the hands of every farmer a means, completely under his control, of drawing from the atmosphere the free nitrogen of the air, and of fixing it in any field he may wish to enrich.

"It is a story of minute organisms which are in the soil,—or if they are not there, the farmer can put them there,—which locate themselves upon the roots of certain plants, and give these plants power to store up in their roots, to be left in the soil, its most valuable constituent of plant food—nitrogen. Tell them what the tassel and the silk of the corn are, and why one is at the top of the stalk and the other very much below it. Tell them why the blossoms of corn, oats, rice, and wheat are colorless and odorless, and why the blossoms of cotton and the clover are so beautifully colored, and why they have such exquisite perfume. Tell them what the bees and the bumblebees are doing, and of what superlative importance they are to the existence of many plants, and how they are most industriously serving man a little by the honey they make, but vastly more in other ways; for they not only increase his apple, peach, and pear crop, but they also aid in adding fertility to the soil."

All of which presupposes, we fear, a richer equipment on the part of the instructor than is now possessed by the majority of our country school teachers.

The Farm

SILAS CREEVER MASON, Editor

OUR ZIGZAG ROADS.

In the building of roads, the first question to be settled is that of location, and it is a question of prime importance. If the road to be built is a new one the problem of location is not difficult to solve. The road should be as short and straight as practicable. If the country is level, all that is necessary is to determine the points through which it is to pass and build it straight from one point to another. But in most cases, the country is not level. This introduces a new element, that of grades. Steep grades are to be avoided above all things. The question then is to make the road as short as is compatible with easy grades. Deep cuts and heavy fills are expensive and should be avoided as far as possible. A winding road seven miles long with light grades is better than one four or five miles long with heavy grades. Over the former a team can draw a load of two tons about as quickly as a load of one ton over the latter.

But when it comes to improving the roads which are already located, the difficulties are vastly greater. In the first place in most sections of our country the roads have been badly located.

When it is proposed to correct these errors of location the trouble begins. Farmers have built their houses on the road, and they don't want it changed. Besides they don't want their farms cut up. The local road officials want to keep on good terms with their neighbors, and, therefore, lack the nerve to make radical changes. And so we go on year after year throwing away money on roads that ought never to have been built. It is likely that the error of the past can never be entirely corrected. But a great deal can be done which will result in great improvement.

Scorn and Contempt Prohibited

The general conduct of the students of Berea College in the present trying circumstances is commendable. There have been very few who have exhibited excitement or uttered any unworthy sentiments. The colored students showed no resentment at their loss and deprivation, and the white students no unseemly exultation. Only one or two cases of unseemly conduct occurred, and these are being promptly dealt with by the Faculty. It is well for every one to know the rule of the College: "No student may express contempt for any person because of that person's race, poverty, ignorance, or lowly condition."

A Friendly Interest.

"The way the boys are leaving the farms threatens the prosperity of the country."

"What difference does it make to you?"

"What difference? I hold a lot of farm mortgages."

Her Leap Year Inspiration

By TROY ALLISON

Copyright, 1905, by K. M. Whitehead

Miss Sevier was worried. She sat at the front bedroom window impatiently tapping the arm of her wicker rocker with one hand and using a finger of the other to keep place in the book that hung the length of a listless arm on the other side of the chair. The attitude of the two hands was a fine index to her disposition. She was listless and bored by the monotony of her life, but there was a strongly combative element in her nature that made it impossible for her to accept it with the placidity shown by the other women she knew.

She was tired of teas. She had amused herself calculating just how many gallons she had drunk in the ten years of her social career. At twenty it had seemed highly elating to put on her newest gown and drink tea with a crowd of people. She could even remember that the addition of a bunch of violets to her costume had at one time given a decided pleasure.

But at thirty she forgot to pin on the violets, even when there was a huge



HE OPENED THE BOX WITH AN EXPRESSION OF CURIOSITY.

bunch in front of her on the dresser, unless her maid suggested that it would improve madam's toilet. She sighed in recognition of the fact that real life doesn't work out like novels.

The book was a new one and in its second edition, and her lack of interest in it proved conclusively to Miss Sevier's mind that her trouble was real and deep rooted.

Some of her energy finally communicated itself to the other hand. She threw the book on the table near and commenced an energetic rocking that kept pace with her thoughts.

"Money is the root of all evil, and I've always had too much of it. I wonder which is the worse, a deficit or an excess. I believe that as a child it was a pleasant feeling to want more candy than to have eaten too much."

"The worst feature of this money is that it has always attracted a crowd of flatterers and worthless friends and has caused so many that I really cared for to let their pride come between me and them. I have known John Carrington for five years and would catalogue his possessions—one estate in Virginia, yielding an uncertain income; one fine tenor voice and enough proud reticence to supply all the F. F. V.'s ever heard of."

When she mentioned Carrington's name, the hero of the discarded novel gracefully acknowledged the better man and accepted her lack of interest in him with a humility uncommon to a star of a second edition.

Miss Sevier's restless glance took in the novel.

"That fool in the novel had a tenor voice, too, but he wasn't handicapped by a lack of self appreciation."

"If I had asked him to sing 'For you it is a rose; for me—it is my heart,' at least 300 times in the last three years, if I had played his accompaniment and put in it all the feeling a longing heart could possibly show when supplemented by my poor technique, that hero would have forgotten all about my money and asked me to marry him."

"I know he loves me, but I don't believe he will ever master enough courage to tell me so unless I donate all my money to a hospital or do the proposing myself."

There was a tap at the door, and Miss Sevier's young niece came rushing in.

Esther always rushed, so her immediate family were never much startled by her sudden entrances and exits.

"Auntie"—she tried to make her request and explain her plan all at once—"may I write and ask Tom Carter to take me to the party tomorrow night? The girls are all going to ask, and I wanted to know if I might."

"What's the cause of Mr. Carter's sudden popularity," her aunt asked, with a decided amount of astonishment in her eyes.

"Now, auntie, you know we are not all going to ask him, but any one we would like to take. It's a leap year party, you know."

"I see," returned Miss Sevier slowly, and you simply want me to under-

stand that one Mr. Thomas Carter is the very nicest boy among your acquaintances, eh?"

"He's really nice and the very nicest," Esther answered, a red flush spreading to the roots of her fair hair. "May I, auntie, please?"

"If all the other girls are of the same opinion, perhaps you would be wise to get your note written at once," teased her aunt.

The girl gave her an impulsive kiss and then looked at her with a twinkle in her eye.

"I would like awfully to write it on a sheet of your best paper," she coaxed.

After her sixteen-year-old niece had disappeared, having taken some of the best paper and the sealing wax to match, Miss Sevier went back to the window and stood gazing abstractedly at the house across the street.

The house had been there for years, but she seemed to study it with intense interest.

"I know he loves me," she murmured, and she may or may not have referred to the grocery boy that was just then ringing the bell of the house opposite.

She went to her writing desk and cut a very creditable looking heart out of a piece of the best paper that had been the object of Esther's admiration. Across the face of the heart she printed in faint scrawling letters, "To you it is a rose," then rang for her maid to get out her street dress and tell James to have the carriage at the door in twenty minutes.

When John Carrington reached home after a trying day in his downtown law office he found that his landlady had put a long florist's box on the window ledge, where it would keep cool. He opened the box with an expression of curiosity that the masculine countenance often wears when its owner is sure there is no one to see it. There was one long stemmed American Beauty, and Carrington's sensitive face turned crimson when he saw that its stem was thrust through a hastily cut paper heart.

That night Miss Sevier's listless mood seemed to have passed away, and she showed an unusual amount of interest every time the doorbell rang.

When she had almost decided that it was too late to expect a caller Carrington walked into the room. He had left himself in without ringing and stood before her, still in his overcoat, his hat in his hand. On the lapel of his coat was the half blown American Beauty.

"Frances, I have never had the cheek necessary to ask if you could care for so unsuccessful a lawyer as I have proved," he said slowly, "but I would like better than anything on earth to know that you sent me this rose."

She drew a paper from the folds of her dress and showed him the sheet from which the heart had been cut.

A second later she rubbed her slender patrician nose against the rough shoulder of his overcoat.

"I think it would be pleasant if you would hang this rough coat on the hall rack for an hour or so, John. I wish I had told you three years ago that I never had much regard for law."

Fleet Footed Zebras.

Sir Cornwallis Harris' description of the common zebra is as follows: "Seeking the wildest and most sequestered spots, haughty troops are exasperatedly difficult to approach, as well on account of their extreme agility and fleetness of foot as from the abrupt and inaccessible nature of their highland abode. Under the special charge of a sentinel, so posted on some adjacent crag as to command a view of every avenue of approach, the checkered herd whom 'painted skins adorn' is to be viewed perambulating some rocky ledge on which the rifle ball alone can reach it."

"No sooner has the note of alarm been sounded by the vidette than, pricking their long ears, the whole flock hurry forward to ascertain the nature of the approaching danger, and, having gazed a moment at the advancing hunter, whisking their brindled tails aloft, helter skelter they thunder down craggy precipices and over yawning ravines where no less agile foot could dare to follow them."—Saturday Review.

A Scotch Priest's Beard.

Amid the highlands of Scotland many good Catholic priests of the mountains and islands have permission to protect their throats from the raw damp of the winters by beards, often of quite patriarchal dimensions. "I remember," says a writer, "a good old Scottish padre who was elected (much against his will) bishop of a highland see and went to Rome to receive episcopal consecration with his cheeks adorned with whiskers much more voluminous than the 'clerical inch' which custom or courtesy used to allow to all Catholic ecclesiastics. The cardinal prefect of propaganda, who was to perform the consecration ceremony, was horrified and insisted on the sacrifice of the whiskers before the consecration took place. The bishop elect submitted under protest. But he was no sooner back in his highland fastness than the whiskers blossomed forth again."

Ancient Slot Machines.

It is worth while recording that the "penny in the slot" automatic machine was known in the time of Hero of Alexandria, who describes in his "Pneumatics" "a sacrificial vessel, which flows only when money is introduced." When the coin is dropped through the slot it falls on one end of a balanced horizontal lever, which, being depressed, opens a valve suspended from a chain at the other end, and the water begins to flow. When the lever has been depressed to a certain angle the coin falls off, and the valve, being weighted, returns to its seat and cuts off the supply. Hero's date is a little uncertain, but he is supposed to have lived B. C. 117-81.—Notes and Queries.

Field Marshal Oyama.

Field Marshal Iwao Oyama, who, with the possible exception of Field Marshal Yamagata, is Japan's greatest military genius, is now viceroy of the captured part of Manchuria as well as commander of all the Japanese armies in the field. Although a veteran of many wars and about sixty-one years of age, he is still active and vigorous. By birth a samurai of the Kagoshima clan, his military record goes back to the Satsuma

rebellion, and he was also a leader in the war of the restoration, whose successful issue gave the mikado his present power. He was one of the foremost heroes of the China-Japan war and was in command of the Second army.

Mrs. William A. Clark.

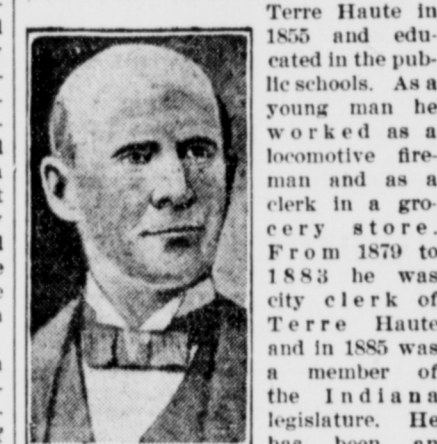
When the multimillionaire senator from Montana, Hon. William A. Clark, returned from a prolonged trip abroad recently he brought to his grownup sons and daughters in this country the news that he was no longer a widower, but a fond husband and also the happy father of a two-year-old daughter.



Senator Clark was married in Marseilles, France, May 25, 1901, but upon his return to America silence was kept on the subject because Mrs. Clark wished to finish her education in Europe. The Montana senator is now sixty-five years of age. His wife was Miss Anna La Chapelle. She was a poor girl in Butte, Mont. Senator Clark made her his ward and enabled her to study music and languages in Europe.

Eugene V. Debs.

The candidate of the Socialist party for president, Eugene Victor Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., is a labor organizer, lecturer and writer. He was born in

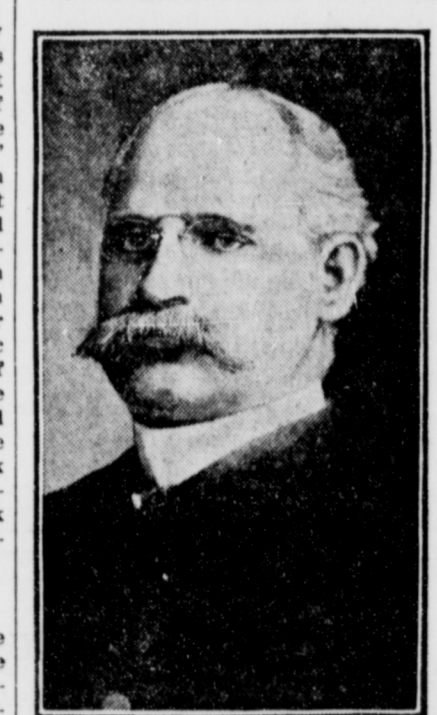


Terre Haute in 1855 and educated in the public schools. As a young man he worked as a locomotive fireman and as a clerk in a grocery store. From 1879 to 1883 he was city clerk of Terre Haute and in 1885 was a member of the Indiana legislature. He has been an officer in the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and in the American Railway union.

Victor Howard Metcalf.

Victor Howard Metcalf, who was recently appointed secretary of commerce and labor by President Roosevelt, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 10,



1853. He attended the Utica Free academy and Russell's Military academy in New Haven, Conn., and in 1872 entered Yale university. Leaving the academic department in his junior year, he began the study of law at the Yale law school, graduating from it in 1876. After practicing law in Utica for two years he removed to California, locating in Oakland. He was elected to congress from the Third district of California in 1898 and was re-elected in 1900 and 1902.

JIU JITSU AT HARVARD.

Japanese Wrestling Art To Be Taught Next Year.

The art of jiu jitsu will be taught at Harvard university next year, and Harvard men who can afford \$100 for the privilege can learn as much about this science as they desire, says a special dispatch from Cambridge to the New York Tribune. Their instructor will be Professor Y. Yamashita of Tokyo.

Ever since the first of last winter the crimson students have been greatly interested in the art of Japanese wrestling and jiu jitsu through two little Japanese students, Y. Tagi and C. Yokoyama, who have appeared at regular intervals throughout the winter and wrestled for exercise on the gymnasium floor. George H. Lewis, an American boy and the roommate of Tagi, has also wrestled with them, so that undergraduates have had a good chance to see how one of their own kind succeeds with the art.

Each of these three wrestlers is enthusiastic about the sport, and it is largely through their efforts and interest that the university has been given the opportunity to have regular skilled instruction in jiu jitsu next year.

All the Japanese students at Harvard are interested in the coming of Professor Yamashita to Cambridge next fall, and inasmuch as all of them are youngsters who stand well up socially the new sport is being taken up as a fad by all the wealthier students in the university. Of the forty boys who so far have signified their intention to receive instruction in the art next year by far the greater number come from Mount Auburn street, from the region of Claverly hall and the other palatial private dormitories. This is an important feature in the introduction of any sport at Harvard, to have it immediately adopted by the most influential and leading men.

DEFENDER OF OLD GLORY.

Confederate's Rebuke to Woman Who Tore the Flag For Fun.

A private dinner party at the Hotel Islesworth, cafe, in Atlantic City, N. J., was broken up at an early hour the other morning because of a quarrel over the flag, says the New York Tribune. Three women and three men had ordered a dinner in honor of the birthday of one of the young women. The women insisted in tearing their napkins into shreds and waving them as streamers over their heads. One of the party carried a large silk American flag. The woman in whose honor the party seemed to have been arranged grabbed the flag and tried to tear it up. For a time she was prevented from doing so by her companions, but finally secured and tore it into shreds.

Her action was instantly condemned by others who saw it. Seated some distance away was Major William D. Marvin of Savannah, Ga. He is an old Confederate soldier and a wealthy planter. He saw the American flag torn and hastened to the table where the six were seated.

"For shame," he cried, "to tear the flag of your country and disgrace it in this manner! Give it to me! I want to tell you, miss, that it's an outrage to treat this blessed emblem in this manner. Years ago, I admit, I fought against the stars and stripes, but I thought I was doing right. Since then things have changed, and there is no one who loves the old flag better than I do, and I won't stand by and see it torn and insulted just to please a woman."

MIDOCEAN BATHS.

Traveler Tells of Novel Feature on Pacific Ocean Liners.

Henry Cleburne Brooks, a traveler recently returned from the orient, was at the Midland hotel, in Kansas City, for a few hours the other day en route to his home in Boston, says the Kansas City Star.

Mr. Brooks has made three trips around the world. "And it's really a small place," he went on to say, "and one sees few changes. This trip, however, I did find something new and novel. That was the midocean baths in the Pacific. Now, when you cross the Atlantic you get the regulation little barber shop bath. On several of the big liners belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship company a new feature has been added.

"Early each morning the crew removes the planks on the after promenade deck and then suspends an immense thick canvas tank from the side beams. The engines pump the sea water into this tank, which is so deep that the swimmers may dive from the deck-house into it. There you have a bath, pure, strengthening, free from every contamination and every danger. It has proved very popular. Every morning the big tank on the ship on which I crossed was alive with swimmers, while the railings and the boats in the davits were used by the other passengers to view the sport."

An Engagement on the Yalu.

An engagement on the Yalu is a very serious thing, and it's quite unnecessary to announce it with a ring. And they do not have their cousins and their neighbors in to tea and with giggles and with blushes. Tell the news, like you and me. Oh, they get right down to business. On the Yalu, far away. And they do not think engagements are a joke at all, they say.

An engagement on the Yalu differs still in this respect. That the parties to the contract never suffer from neglect. For they each devote attention to the other where he's at. Though they do not wait till marriage to begin their little spat. I'm averse to long engagements. For they often lead to strife. But engagements on the Yalu. In most cases are for life. —William Wallace Whitelock in New York Times.

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JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

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Why the Professions Are Being Overcrowded

By C. HOWARD WALKER,
A Prominent Architect.



It is not because pecuniary rewards attract that so many youths choose professional life, for in fact as far as monetary successes are concerned greater opportunities occur in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. It is rather that to the professional man two doors are open at the very beginning of his career which only yield to the distinct and individual merit of those who follow manufactures or trade. They are the doors of social recognition and of political opportunity.

Occasionally, outside of the professional life, special advantages or peculiar ability may lead directly to both, but in most cases the ranks of the social and of the political world are largely recruited from the professions. It is natural, therefore, that many who may never hope for great attainment choose a profession for the collateral distinction that accrues to it; and in this sense the professions are certainly overcrowded, inasmuch as they contain men who add little to the general mass of results, while accepting the recognition accorded to their class.

With the artisan, the manufacturer and the business man, no similar condition exists. He receives no reflected glory; whatever merit he "may acquire" comes directly from effort and from individual ability. His goal in many cases is to put himself, by the accumulation of money into the very position which the professional man occupies because of his profession. If he is an artist, a creator, his great delight is in his achievement, but few men are favored with the power to create.

The counter attractions outside of the professions are then principally the pleasure of dealing with large enterprises and comprehensive problems and of acquiring wealth, while common to both professional and nonprofessional life is the delight in achievement itself.

There is a persistent query why the crafts seem so little in favor, and also if they do not present an excellent opportunity for success. The objection to them is twofold; first, the craftsman or artisan of to-day is at the mercy of the trades union; second, his environment, while he is at work, has ceased to be an agreeable one. In the past, when the work was entirely the result of his own skill and had the hallmark of his ability, there was constant incentive to progress; now he handles a machine which produces a thousand-fold a piece of a whole, which is assembled from many other portions produced by other men, and his individuality has ceased. The workshop is noisy, often dirty and in squalid surroundings, and the more sensitive and highly organized the man the less he likes the prospect of spending his life in such an environment. Also, outside of the professions, there is a long apprenticeship to be gone through before any man becomes an independent agent—even general managers of railroads are on salaries—while in the professions he is almost immediately independent, if he can get enough to keep body and soul together. And finally, the professions require little cash capital, while any business requires some.

The professional man's assets are his training, plus his brains, assets of which age or disease alone can deprive him. Is it, then, at all extraordinary that a career which requires little capital, which affords immediate social recognition, of which the training is not very valuable in one direction but produces the material from which are made leaders of men in many spheres of action, should be sought by so many?

Youth will naturally crowd into the professions, even with the certainty of overcrowding, until other vocations offer equal rewards. To those who desire wealth, the professions offer slight encouragement already. The chief improvement in manufactures, trades, etc., to be made to induce a following is that of more attractive surroundings. As a matter of fact, 60 per cent. at least of man's waking hours are spent in work, and it is to be expected that the choice of the work will depend a great deal upon the pleasure in the doing of it.

Chromatic Existence

By ELLEN OSMONDE,
Writer of Fashion Articles.

national as well as individual character, but that it is also beneficial, if indeed not absolutely essential, to health.

This being so, it is obvious that Dame Fashion takes no light responsibility on herself when she determines that certain shades shall be popular, while it is clear that doctors do not sufficiently preach this doctrine to their patients and those who have the charge of the sick and the young. Certainly, if, as medical scientists are now maintaining, color can affect our physical, mental and moral well-being or otherwise, there ought to be no delay whatever in preaching this doctrine far and wide, and putting the theory into practice. Our babies should be reared in rooms whose colors could be changed as the children developed. They should be clothed accordingly; they should only see their parents in cheerful array. We ourselves should sleep beneath different colored lights; we should bathe in bathrooms where a blue or green or pink tint should suffuse our rooms with the shade which induces hilarity; our houses in gay hues. We should banish blacks and grays and browns from our midst.

Perhaps the houses of the future will be arranged on a fresh hygienic plan, and lighting arrangements will be so arranged that we can turn whatever colors we choose on ourselves and our guests at a moment's notice. Thus, if conversation flagged or became lugubrious, we might suffuse our rooms with the shade which induces hilarity; if a family squabble seemed imminent the peaceful color could be switched on; and if the baby were cross it might instantly be laid under the blue or orange light as the case might be.

At all events we have evidently good reason to cultivate and study color.

Love of Country

By REV. RAY C. HARKER,
Pastor Rogers Park Methodist Church, Chicago.

or country beats in their bosoms. Love must rescue society. Society is sick at heart and needs a remedy suited to its disease. We hear of strikes and of rumors of strikes. Man's hand clutches the throat of his neighbor. Human life is constantly imperiled. Tumult and collision are common. The air is tremulous with unrest. At times and in spots society seethes like a caldron. Where is the panacea? Love that recognizes duties as well as claims rights; feels obligations as well as clamors for privileges.

THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL

Lesson in the International Series
for September 25, 1904—Quarterly Review.

(Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.)

(Copyright, 1904, by J. M. Edson.)
GOLDEN TEXT FOR QUARTER.—"The Lord is merciful and gracious."—Psalm 103:8.

The Quarterly Review.

The Kings.—The quarter's lessons have taken us over about 80 years of the history of Judah and Israel. Three lessons have been devoted to the kings of Judah—Rehoboam, Asa and Jehoshaphat—and nine to the kingdom of Israel. Following the splendid reign of David and the magnificent reign of David's son, Solomon, Rehoboam, the latter's son, came to the throne, and it was his pride and impolitic conduct which alienated the ten tribes from Judah, the ruling house. Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, became king over the northern kingdom and Rehoboam continued as king over Judah and part of the tribe of Benjamin.

Kings of Judah and Israel.

The following diagram gives the kings of the two kingdoms, the length of their respective reigns and the prophets who served in Judah and Israel. Note the great number of kings in Israel and the shortness of their reigns as compared with the Kings of Judah:

SAUL (40 YRS.) SAMUEL	REHOBOAM (22 YRS.) SHEMIAH (1 YR.) ABIAH (3 YRS.) ASAH (41 YRS.) AZARIAH (1 YR.) JEREMIAH (1 YR.) JEHOIAH (1 YR.) JEHOIAKIM (11 YRS.) JEHOIACHIN (3 YRS.) ZEDIAH (1 YR.)
DAVID (40 YRS.) NATHAN	JEHOIAH (1 YR.) JEHOIAKIM (11 YRS.) JEHOIACHIN (3 YRS.) ZEDIAH (1 YR.)
SOLOMON (40 YRS.)	JEHOIAH (1 YR.) JEHOIAKIM (11 YRS.) JEHOIACHIN (3 YRS.) ZEDIAH (1 YR.)

The Names of the Prophets are in Black
Faced Type.

The Lessons.—Of the six kings considered in the lessons two were good and four were bad, but even the good kings made grave mistakes which God did not fail to record for our instruction and warning. Note that the general tendency in the two kingdoms is downward, toward the ultimate ruin which engulfed first Israel and then Judah. The events of the lessons naturally group themselves around the kings of Judah and Israel and the prophet Elijah. For this reason the review may well be made a character study. Note how the character of the kings determine largely the character of the nation; good kings bringing about wholesome reforms and bad kings causing great moral and religious decline. The lessons are full of God, of His mercy, patience and judgment on sin; of sin, its beginnings, its progress, its ultimate ruin and death; of prayer, its importance, the character of true prayer, its power and the necessity of prayer.

Review Methods.—If the review is to be general the superintendent may assign to capable members of the school brief papers on the different kings and Elijah. If it is a class review the teacher may assign such papers to the members of the class. Or each one may be asked to bring in a written list of the kings with their prominent traits of character enumerated; as, Rehoboam—proud, unreasonable, weak yet oppressive. Jeroboam—ambitious, unscrupulous, ungodly; Asa—God-fearing, conscientious, energetic, enterprising, brave, etc. Or the scholars may be interested and encouraged to cover the points in each lesson by an acrostic exercise. Take the names of the kings and of Elijah and after the following manner tell of the events of the lessons: Rehoboam ruptured the kingdom, Exasperated his subjects, Heeded not wise advice, Obeyed false leaders, Boasted of what he would do, Ordered Adoram to a fatal task, Almost lost his own life, Made a failure of life.

Jeroboam built cities, Established his kingdom, Relied on his own wisdom, Evil purposes carried out, Built golden calves, Ordered people to worship them, Altered the feast days, Made priests of the lowest of people.

Asa allied himself with God, Sought for religious revival, Applied himself to national problems.

The above will give the idea and the rest of the lessons can be worked out in this manner. This method would also prove attractive and successful for a general blackboard exercise.

Ram's Horn Blasts.

Breeding over troubles but hatches new broods.
There is little to inspire in aspire with a debt on it.
A large house often gives the soul a cramped feeling.

He must have a holy purpose who seeks Heavenly power.
The presence of the Master makes the mansions of His people.

Man cannot live by bread alone and he will not work for bread alone.

A little money to-day may be worth more than a big monument to-morrow.



DRINK DID IT.

The Sad Confession of a Man Being Taken to Prison for Participation in a Murder.

This was the confession of one Harry Napoleon, who was recently taken to the prison at Columbus, O., to serve out a life sentence for murder:

"Drink did it," he kept on repeating. "Drink and bad companions. God! how I wish I had never touched the one and avoided the other. And the sad part of it is, they wrecked not only my life, but brought sorrow and woe to my poor old parents."

"Just think," he said, "the first drink I ever took was bought for me by a relative. When I was 12 years old and made my first communion I took a pledge not to touch liquor till I was 21. During all that time I followed the pledge faithfully and while other boys met and 'rushed the growler' I stayed away, and when I wanted company I sought those I met at church. When I became 21 I made up my mind to keep on abstaining from intoxicants. But just a month afterward I came downtown one day with this relative, and he took me into a saloon. We met some friends and they all wanted to buy drinks. I drank several bottles of pop, and then, because this relative said pop wasn't



"DRINK DID IT."

good for me, I took a glass of beer. The next thing I took was a glass of whiskey. In a few minutes I was drunk.

"It was months afterward before I tasted it again, but when I did, the rest was easy."

"I began meeting with boys and men and took part in their 'growler rushing.' I drank as much as any of them. The night we are supposed to have killed the man I was drunk and so was Neuman."

"I had been in the saloon next door to where I lived, on Atlantic street, and had a few drinks. When I went out Neuman followed me, keeping about 150 feet behind me and calling for me to wait."

"We met the fellow that was killed near the railroad track. He was an inoffensive looking fellow and passed me without saying a word, though he looked as if he wanted to ask something."

"When he got back to Neuman he asked him where some one lived."

"Neuman was in a quarrelsome mood and struck him and the fellow struck back. I ran to help Neuman, and that's all there was to it. We put the body alongside the track to make it appear he had fallen from a train. If I hadn't been drinking, I would never have mixed in. And if Neuman hadn't been drunk, the quarrel wouldn't have started."

"We didn't want to rob the man, because we didn't need to. I had money and a good job. Why, ever since I was 16 I have never earned less than \$2.50 a day. Once I was earning \$85 a month."

"I was just 23 the day before I was arrested, so you see it was only during two years that I drank at all. How I wish those two years were blotted out. I see now the only way for anybody to avoid the possibility of my present position is not to touch it at all. But I have found it out too late, as many another man has."

"Drink brought me here. Nothing makes it so easy for a fellow to get into trouble as drink. I face a life in the penitentiary because of drink and bad companions."

"Tell every young man to steer clear of both of these and he'll steer clear of such a position as I now find myself in."—National Advocate.

Find Babies Are Gin Topers.

In a blue book just issued on physical degeneration in London the frightful craving for drink among the children of the poor is set forth by Sir Frederick Maurice. As an illustration of the growing evil he described a typical case. "In a hospital at Blackheath," he says, "there was a little, puny three-year-old child, who had had a penny given to him to play with, and the poor little wretch held out his hand to every visitor with the penny in it, asking them to get him 'just a ha-porth of gin.' It was his one idea of the way to use the penny. Gin was his ideal of happiness." Inquiries showed that "gin livers" for children under three years of age were a common experience of hospital practice.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Paragraph Disquisitions Upon the Names Given to Some Saloons.

The Herald, Wooster, O., has an interesting article on the names given to some of the saloons of that town, from which we send a few extracts:

The Bank. You can deposit your money there and receive neither principal nor interest in return. Its demands are heartless; it knows no mercy, and will take the last cent from the old man who has passed over to its cashier the earnings of a lifetime.

The Ark. Supposed to be a place of safety from the storm and floods, but like all such places of business, flying a decoy. Danger lurks on every side and death is at the end of the way.

The Blue Goose. Warranted to make a goose and a fool of any man, at last to give him the blues beyond that acquired through any other source.

The First Chance to start on a way that as surely leads down to death as that night follows day. The first chance to lose one's money and manhood, to waste time and talent and strength, to throw away what ought to have been spent for the home.

The Last Chance to waste away the night in revelry and drunkenness, to keep loved ones watching even until the breaking of the day for footsteps that do not come, and, if they came, would bring but terror with their sound.

Uncle Sam's Whisky. Oh, shame on you, Uncle Sam, to allow your name to be used to foster such a business. You direct, through your government officials, the manufacture of all the whisky that is made. You place your stamp of approval upon the product; you put in your own pocket a generous sum for every gallon made. You blush as you do this thing but you're a coward, Uncle Sam, and are afraid you'll offend some of these men who are living on the blood of their fellows. Stop it, Uncle Sam!

Pale Beer for pale people. Warranted to make the wife's face grow white and worn and to drive the color from the little children's faces as their father spends for drink that which should bring them clothing.

AN ARAB LEGEND.

Temperance Lesson Drawn from the Old Story of the Camel and the Tent.

The Arabs have a fable from which we may learn a helpful lesson.

Once upon a time a miller, shortly after he had lain down for an afternoon's nap, was startled by a camel's nose being thrust in at the door of his house.

"It is very cold outside," said the camel; "I only wish to get my nose in."

The miller was an easy kind of a man, and so the nose was let in.

"The wind is very sharp," sighed the camel. "Pray allow me to put my neck inside."

This request was also allowed, and the neck was also thrust in.

"How fast the rain begins to fall! I shall get wet through. Will you let me place my shoulders under cover?"

This, too, was granted, and so the camel asked for a little more and a little more, until he pushed his whole body inside the house.

The miller soon began to be put to much trouble by the rude companion he had got in his room, which was not large enough for both, and as the rain was over, civilly asked him to depart.

"If you don't like it you may leave," saucily replied the beast. "As for myself, I know when I am well off, and shall stay where I am."

This is a very good story. We hope the Arabs are all wiser and better for it; but let us also try to turn it to good account. There is a camel knocking at the entrance hall, seeking to be let in; its name is Drink. "Let me in," only a very small part at first. So in comes the nose, and it is not long before, little by little, it gains entire possession. Once in possession, the master soon becomes the tyrant. Thus it is that bad thoughts enter the heart; then bad wishes arise; then wrong deeds; until evil habits rule. "It is the first step that leads astray."

FAC! AND COMMENT.

God only can create a man but any fool can destroy him.—United Presbyterian.

There is nothing that will sidetrack a man like vicious habits.—United Presbyterian.

God has made all things good; but man has sought out many inventions, among which none have inflicted more evil upon the world than the art of making intoxicating liquors.—National Advocate.

Mr. William E. Johnson had a very interesting paper in the Chautauquan on "Railway Temperance Regulations," showing that from 75,000 to 100,000 new men employed every year on American railroads were obliged to promise to be total abstainers in their work.

The grand lodge of masons of Iowa, recently in session in Sioux City, adopted an amendment to the masonic code, under which no saloon keeper or any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, save a pharmacist dispensing under a state permit, will be permitted to join the masonic fraternity in the state of Iowa in the future.—National Advocate.

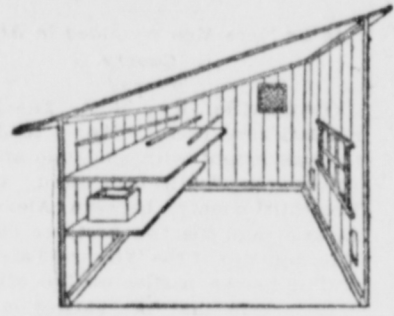
A well-known German doctor in one of Vermont cities bore the following testimony to the liquor traffic under license: "Last year I could collect \$250 per month. This year I cannot collect \$50. It's all going for whisky." This bids fair to be the common verdict of physicians, merchants, landlords and tax collectors as saloons continue to extract money from the pockets of the average men who drink. How long shall it continue?

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSES.

Valuable Suggestions from an Illinois Lady Who Has Made Her Keeping a Success.

I keep about 300 fowls and have several small houses such as shown in accompanying illustration. The houses are built, some of pine and some of oak lumber. They are 7 feet wide and 10 feet long, 7 feet high in front and 4 1/2 feet at back. Sills are 2x4-inch oak, caps 2x4-inch pine. They have one window of six lights 24x30 inches in front, 3 feet from the ground; one small window without glass, but a wooden shutter, 2

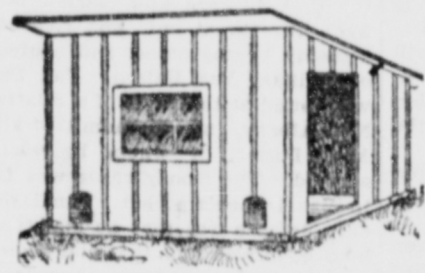


INTERIOR VIEW OF HOUSE.

feet square, in end opposite door, for air and ventilation; two exits for fowls in front. Have platform length of house 3 feet wide under perches to catch droppings. This is kept covered with dirt or dust.

Between dropping boards and floor is a platform for nests. All platforms and perches are removable. Houses have earth floors. Each house has one large door placed in the end, close to the front. The exits are 12x16 inches, placed close to the ground. On stormy days the door is kept closed, the fowls going in and out through the exits. The windows have strong, fine meshed wire nailed on the outside.

These houses are about 5 rods apart, and there are no fences between them.



HOUSE FROM THE OUTSIDE.

yet there is little trouble in keeping the flocks separate. Each house shelters 60 hens, and I keep ten cockerels with four flocks. They have unlimited range. The eggs hatch better than when a cock is kept for every 12 or 15 hens. The interior of the house is also shown. The platform is whitewashed and dust or sand is sprinkled on it. The perches are 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Between the floor and dropping platform is another platform 2 feet wide on which the nests are placed.

The nests are sometimes boxes made of short pieces of board, but usually are small boxes bought at the grocery for 5 cents each. In the corner opposite the door is usually a barrel of road dust. The hens use it for a dust bath, and I use it for the dropping boards. They also use it for a nest box, which I disapprove of.

The cost of two houses was as follows: Lumber, \$7.85 (the pine lumber was second-hand, and I got it for half price); nails, 30 cents; glass and putty, 60 cents; hinges and locks, 40 cents; paper, cement and nails, \$7.25; freight on paper and cement, \$1.25; total of \$17.74 for material; six days' labor at \$1 per day would add \$6, making the total cost \$23.74, or not quite \$12 for each. Two other houses made of new lumber and battens instead of paper, which cost \$20.25; oil and paint, \$1.13; 14 pounds nails, 56 cents; three windows, \$1.05; wire netting, \$1.05; hinges, locks and hasps, 59 cents; 6 days' labor, \$6, making the total cost \$31.04, or \$15.52 each.—Mrs. E. E. Dutton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

FINE FEED FOR THE HENS.

Unthreshed Grain Produces Results That Will Surprise Those Who Have Never Fed It.

Save a small amount of unthreshed grain for the poultry. You will save the thrasher's bill on it, and the poultry will even pay you a nice profit for the privilege of working it over for their own benefit, by an increased supply of eggs, and thriftiness and growth among the flock. Wheat is best for this purpose, but rye and oats are also excellent. If so desired, you can select some of your poorest grain for this purpose, as the main object is to furnish the poultry with some interesting employment. Save enough of the unthreshed grain to furnish one good-sized bundle for every 30 hens in the flock daily. Whole grain can with advantage be scattered among the straw. It will prevent the greedy ones from glutting themselves, while the small and weak ones have a chance to get their share of the grain. After the straw has been thoroughly worked over and all grain picked out, it should be all raked up and removed before bringing in a fresh bundle. If possible, the unthreshed grain should be placed under a shed or in a barn to keep dry. If unthreshed grain cannot be obtained, dry fresh straw and chaff will be a good substitute to sprinkle the grain among. If frequently changed, but it will not give as good results as the unthreshed grain, owing to the amount of healthy exercise which the unthreshed grain will furnish.—Midland Farmer.

SOME FACTS FOR BREEDERS

Why Close Attention Should Be Paid to the Individual Merits of Farm Animals.

The breeder of cattle sooner or later comes to realize the fact that individual merit must be the chief thing considered in an animal. At first he is inclined to stake everything on pedigree, but after a time he comes to realize that pedigrees are indicative only of certain facts in the past history of the breed, but are not enough to use as a foundation in building up a herd. A remote ancestor of his animals may have been a wonder in his ability to make meat, but it will be seen, after a little figuring, that a very small part indeed of the blood of that animal can be in the animals he owns. If in-breeding is not practiced, the tenth generation after an animal each of his progeny will have in him less than one-thousandth part of the blood of that sire or dam and the rest will be from the blood of animals not particularly noted.

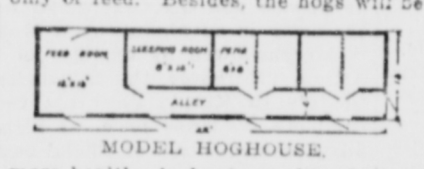
Therefore individual merit must receive a large amount of attention. Some one has said that a pedigree running back 15 generations would contain over 32,000 names, which will show how little of the blood of any remote ancestor any one animal can have. Pedigrees are of value, but sometimes they are a positive injury to the breeder, who keeps an animal with a pedigree when he would have killed the animal before breeding it if it had no pedigree.

But for all this the buyer of cattle, if they are to be used for breeding purposes, puts great weight on the pedigree, though there may be little in it. There is always a chance that something unusual may come out of it, and the ordinary buyer is ready to take the chance. In many cases pedigrees are profitable only in the sale of an animal, and that only because of the sentiment of the buyer. We believe there is more danger of losing sight of the individuality of an animal than of losing sight of a pedigree. Therefore we say, pay close attention to the individuality of the animal that is to be used for a breeder, and if he does not, in conformation and other qualities, come up to the type desired, fatten him or her for the shambles.—Farmers' Review.

A CHEAP HOUSE FOR HOGS

The Structure Here Described Will Pay for Itself in the Course of a Single Season.

Every farmer who raises a dozen or more hogs through the season should have a suitable place for them to sleep and eat. A neat and comfortable house can be built from native lumber, the cost of which can be made perhaps in one season by the number of pigs saved during farrowing time, and by economy of feed. Besides, the hogs will be



MODEL HOGHOUSE.

more healthy in having a clean feeding floor and dry sleeping quarters.

The accompanying plan suggests a simple hoghouse, which can be built very cheap. This is a shed-roof building facing south, which has several windows to let in plenty of sunshine. The height from floor to plate is nine feet in front and six in the rear. The feedroom is 12x12, the sleeping-room 8x12, and the alley four feet wide. Farrowing pens are 6x8 feet each. The dotted lines mark movable partitions. Each pen and room should be well lighted. Small doors in front open into lots. If desired, a feeding crib or grain bin may be built on the end of the house adjacent to the feed room.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SUNSHINE IN THE STABLE.

Light Is Essential to the Welfare of Horses and Other Animals Confined Within Walls.

Sunshine is just as essential to horses and other farm animals as it is to human beings. Do not lose sight of this fact when building stables and pens. This is too often done, and stables for both horses and cattle are too dark. The eyes of horses are not infrequently injured by being kept in dark stables. Our houses, as a rule, are much better lighted than our stables, yet we all know how uncomfortable it is to go out of a well lighted house into the glare of sunshine, especially if there is snow on the ground. The effect is even worse on horses and cows. Aside from any special effect on the eyes, light and sunshine in stables are of vast importance to the general health and thrift of farm stock, and they should always be constructed with a view to admitting as much as possible of both. In old barns and stables where the stock quarters are dark, and, as a necessary consequence, damp, it would be a good idea to put in some windows to admit light and sunshine into them. The present is a good time to attend to this, and the considerate person will do it.—Thomas W. Lloyd, in N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

Wheat Produces Cheap Pork.

If pork or bacon produced by wheat will be as marketable as that produced by corn the latter will take second place in the pork-growing process. At the Oregon experiment station 3,700 pounds of wheat a day produced one pound of hog meat daily, whereas it took 3:58 pounds of corn to produce the same result. The period of the test was 21 days. Another fact disclosed was that the hogs fatten almost half as fast again the first half of the fattening period as they do during the second half. The heavy lard hogs take more feed than the younger smaller bacon hogs.

HIS HUNT FOR HOES.

"John," remarked Mrs. Bliffkin to her husband, as they stood on the back porch, "do you see how the weeds are coming up all over this back yard? I wish you'd come out here when you get home to-night and hoe them up."

"All right," responded Bliffkin; "but I'll have to get a hoe first. We haven't any."

"Well," said Mrs. Bliffkin, "you'd better go into the cash department store when you go down this morning and get one. I saw some advertised for 23 cents in the paper this morning. Now, mind you don't forget it."

He dropped off the car at the cash department store and hurried inside, remarking to himself: "I ought to be at the office right now; but it'll take only a minute to get that hoe."

A floorwalker stepped up as Bliffkin looked about. "What department are you looking for, sir?"

"I—ah—do you keep hoes?" asked Bliffkin, as he looked about vainly for a sight of the article.

"Hoes? Yes, sir; this way; third aisle to the left. Miss Pillsen, will you please show this gentleman our latest styles of hoes?"

Bliffkin blushed. "I—ah—I—er—I am afraid the floorwalker doesn't understand what I—"

"Of course not? Those floorwalkers are such a stupid lot! Now, let me show you something real swell in this thread—linen heels, soles and toes—all the rage; and we've marked 'em down from a dollar to 71 cents. You know we sell more hoes than all the rest of the stores in town put together."

"I beg your pardon," began Bliffkin; "but I don't want—"

"Well, perhaps these ribbed varieties will suit your wife better. No? Well, then here's something swaggy in polka dots—fast colors, and only 15 cents a pair."

Bliffkin's face grew redder. "Let me tell you—"

"Oh, yes, I suppose you do know what you want better than I do; I was merely suggesting. Well, I can give you the new styles in Richelieu ribbed, or cadet grounds in blue, pink, purple, cerise shades, every tan combination as well, and very taking. We sold a thousand pairs of these—"

"Will you let me—"

"Certainly; but being the head clerk of this department I thought I could give you some suggestions as to what your wife would like. Now, here is an imported hose—just in from Paris, but they are expensive, and I hardly think you would care for them. They come so high—"

"I don't care if they come four feet high!" exclaimed the exasperated Bliffkin. "If you will let me explain, I don't want this kind of hose at all, young woman, I—"

"Oh, you want men's hose, do you? Why didn't you say so in the first place, then? You know I meant high in price, you men, hateful, old—!"

Bliffkin didn't wait to hear the rest of the sentence. He hurried down another aisle as if in a trance, until he found another floorwalker.

"Hoe!" he muttered hoarsely. "I'm after hoes! Have you got such a thing in this store? And tell me where I can find them. No monkey work, now, young man!"

"Hoe? Why, yes, sir; of course we have hoes—best in town, too. Right this way—down that aisle to the left. Simpson, you will show this gentleman the different kinds of hoes we carry?"

Simpson rubbed his hands, and smiled affably. "Hoe? All right. Guess we can satisfy you. Suppose you want something pretty good; don't pay to get the cheap kind when you get hoes. Now here is an article we can guarantee; comes in 40-foot lengths, and is only six cents a foot, with a nozzle thrown in, and we make you a present of a full repair outfit as well."

"But, young man, I don't want that—"

"Well, then, here's something more expensive. Warranted genuine para rubber all through; won't crack, split, rot or dry out; give you a written guarantee for a year, too; and if it splits anywhere bring it back and get your money. Costs you 10 cents a foot," and Simpson paused to catch his breath.

"I am looking for a—"

"Bargain, eh? Well, here's another grade—biggest bargain in town; used to be 12 cents a foot; marked down to only eight cents. Cost us more than that; but we bought pretty heavy on this grade, and we're making a special drive in it."

Bliffkin has been trying vainly to get a hearing, and when Simpson paused, he thundered out: "See here, you young monkey? Who in Balak said I wanted to get a hoe?"

"Why—ah—the floorwalker sir?"

"Yes, that floorwalker has about as many brains as the rest of you infernal idiots in here. You're all a lot of smart Alecks. If you would give me a chance to get in a word edgewise I would tell you the kind of goods I am looking for. I want a hoe, not hose, do you understand? Can you grasp the idea with its full meaning? Hoes, iron hoes, the kind you use for digging weeds out of a garden—got a long wooden handle on 'em that you work so fashion—see?"

"Oh, a hoe, eh? Oh, I see now. Why didn't you say so in the first place, then?"

"Why didn't I say so? Wasn't I trying my best to tell you all the while you were working that mug and shooting off that jaw of yours? Now, if you have got such an article or implement, say so; and if you haven't got it I'll go where folks know what a man means without all this infernal nonsense!" and Bliffkin glared at the awed clerk like a caged hyena.

"The hardware department is down in the basement."

And as Bliffkin tramped heavily down the aisle, he growled to himself: "By thunder! Some folks are the biggest fools on the face of the earth. Women's hose, rubber hose, man's hose! Hub!"—N. Y. Tribune.

Buggy or Carriage Harness?

FINE WEATHER and fine roads invite you to drive, both for pleasure and profit. Does your Harness look as well as the rest of your turnout or is it shabby, and thus detract from the general appearance?

If so, there's an easy way out of it. Select a new set of Buggy or Carriage Harness from Our Large Stock, at astonishingly reasonable prices. However, if you decide to make your old harness do, let us put it in good repair for you. It won't cost much.

T. J. MOBERLY,
Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Skin Diseases.
Eczema, Tetter, Pimples, Salt Rheum are instantly relieved and quickly cured by the free use of Paracamp. It kills the germs, stops the stinging, itching. Makes the skin healthy and smooth. S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am forced to close out my entire stock to quit business. I have 25 sets of the finest Vermont Marble and granite Tombstones and Monuments which I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Here is your opportunity to get an extra good bargain. Orders will be filled promptly. Write or call for designs and prices.

Berea Monumental Works.
S. McGUIRE, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

Berea College

Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young Ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years). Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks maybe brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opens September 14.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

FOR INFORMATION AND FRIENDLY ADVICE ADDRESS THE SECRETARY,

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Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,
Whites Station, Ky.

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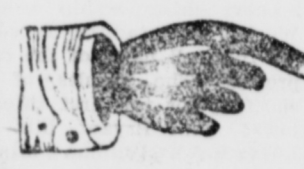
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DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/4 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

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The CITIZEN will pay the tuition in Berea College for two terms of one young man and one young woman from each of the following Counties: Clay, Estill, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Owsley, Pulaski and Rockcastle. These sixteen young people will be selected by the people of their own County who take THE CITIZEN.

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The young man and young woman in each of the eight Counties named above who receive the largest number of votes will have their tuition paid by THE CITIZEN for two terms in Berea College, which will save each one from \$8.00 to \$14.00 in cash. The only expense to which they will be put is for board and room, and good board and rooms can be had cheaper in Berea than at any other first-class school in Kentucky. Berea College will be bigger and better than ever the coming year, and if you or any of your friends are planning to attend school anywhere, it will pay you to consider this ballot.

Fill out the ballot below and mail to THE CITIZEN. Get your friends to vote for you. Your chance is just as good as anybody's. START NOW!

Cut this out, fill in with names of your favorites and mail to THE CITIZEN, BEREA, KY.

Take Notice

On account of the recent action of the Kentucky Legislature, Berea College can receive no colored students the coming year, therefore this offer is open only to white contestants.

I vote for Mr. of postoffice county as the most popular young man.

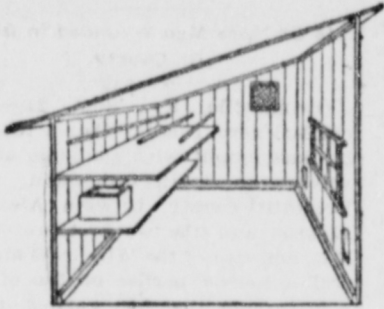
and for Miss of postoffice county as the most popular young woman.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSES.

Valuable Suggestions from an Illinois Lady Who Has Made Hen-Keeping a Success.

I keep about 300 fowls and have several small houses such as shown in accompanying illustration. The houses are built, some of pine and some of oak lumber. They are 7 feet wide and 10 feet long. They are 7 feet high in front and 4 1/2 feet at back. Sills are 2x4-inch oak, caps 2x4-inch pine. They have one window of six lights 24x30 inches in front, 3 feet from the ground; one small window without glass, but a wooden shutter, 2



INTERIOR VIEW OF HOUSE.

feet square, in end opposite door, for air and ventilation; two exits for fowls in front. Have platform length of house 2 feet wide under perches to catch droppings. This is kept covered with dirt or dust.

Between dropping boards and floor is a platform for nests. All platforms and perches are removable. Houses have earth floors. Each house has one large door placed in the end, close to the front. The exits are 12x16 inches, placed close to the ground. On stormy days the door is kept closed, the fowls going in and out through the exits. The windows have strong, fine meshed wire nailed on the outside.

These houses are about 5 rods apart, and there are no fences between them.



HOUSE FROM THE OUTSIDE.

yet there is little trouble in keeping the flocks separate. Each house shelters 60 hens, and I keep ten cockerels with four flocks. They have unlimited range. The eggs hatch better than when a cock is kept for every 12 or 15 hens. The interior of the house is also shown. The platform is whitewashed and dust or sand is sprinkled on it. The perches are 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Between the floor and dropping platform is another platform 2 feet wide on which the nests are placed.

The nests are sometimes boxes made of short pieces of board, but usually are small boxes bought at the grocery for 5 cents each. In the corner opposite the door is usually a barrel of road dust. The hens use it for a dust bath, and I use it for the dropping boards. They also use it for a nest box, which I disapprove of.

The cost of two houses was as follows: Lumber, \$7.85 (the pine lumber was second-hand, and I got it for half price); nails, 30 cents; glass and putty, 69 cents; hinges and locks, 40 cents; paper, cement and nails, \$7.25; freight on paper and cement, \$1.25; total of \$17.74 for material; six days' labor at \$1 per day would add \$6, making the total cost \$23.74, or not quite \$12 for each. Two other houses made of new lumber and battens instead of paper, which cost \$20.25; oil and paint, \$1.13; 14 pounds nails, 56 cents; three windows, \$1.05; wire netting, \$1.05; hinges, locks and hasps, 59 cents; 6 days' labor, \$6, making the total cost \$31.04, or \$15.52 each.—Mrs. E. E. Dutton, in Orange Judd Farmer.

FINE FEED FOR THE HENS.

Unthreshed Grain Produces Results That Will Surprise Those Who Have Never Fed It.

Save a small amount of unthreshed grain for the poultry. You will save the thrasher's bill on it, and the poultry will even pay you a nice profit for the privilege of working it over for their own benefit, by an increased supply of eggs, and thriftiness and growth among the flock. Wheat is best for this purpose, but rye and oats are also excellent. If so desired, you can select some of your poorest grain for this purpose, as the main object is to furnish the poultry with some interesting employment. Save enough of the unthreshed grain to furnish one good-sized bundle for every 30 hens in the flock daily. Whole grain can with advantage be scattered among the straw. It will prevent the greedy ones from glutting themselves, while the small and weak ones have a chance to get their share of the grain. After the straw has been thoroughly worked over and all grain picked out, it should be all raked up and removed before bringing in a fresh bundle. If possible, the unthreshed grain should be placed under a shed or in a barn to keep dry. If unthreshed grain cannot be obtained, dry fresh straw and chaff will be a good substitute to sprinkle the grain among. If frequently changed, but it will not give as good results as the unthreshed grain, owing to the amount of healthy exercise which the unthreshed grain will furnish.—Midland Farmer.

SOME FACTS FOR BREEDERS

Why Close Attention Should Be Paid to the Individual Merits of Farm Animals.

The breeder of cattle sooner or later comes to realize the fact that individual merit must be the chief thing considered in an animal. At first he is inclined to stake everything on pedigree, but after a time he comes to realize that pedigrees are indicative only of certain facts in the past history of the breed, but are not enough to use as a foundation in building up a herd. A remote ancestor of his animals may have been a wonder in his ability to make meat, but it will be seen, after a little figuring, that a very small part indeed of the blood of that animal can be in the animals he owns. If in-breeding is not practiced, the tenth generation after an animal each of his progeny will have in him less than one-thousandth part of the blood of that sire or dam and the rest will be from the blood of animals not particularly noted.

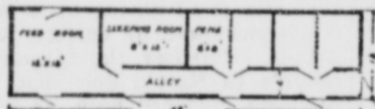
Therefore individual merit must receive a large amount of attention. Some one has said that a pedigree running back 15 generations would contain over 32,000 names, which will show how little of the blood of any remote ancestor any one animal can have. Pedigrees are of value, but sometimes they are a positive injury to the breeder, who keeps an animal with a pedigree when he would have killed the animal before breeding it if it had no pedigree.

But for all this the buyer of cattle, if they are to be used for breeding purposes, puts great weight on the pedigree, though there may be little in it. There is always a chance that something unusual may come out of it, and the ordinary buyer is ready to take the chance. In many cases pedigrees are profitable only in the sale of an animal, and that only because of the sentiment of the buyer. We believe there is more danger of losing sight of the individuality of an animal than of losing sight of a pedigree. Therefore we say, pay close attention to the individuality of the animal that is to be used for a breeder, and if he does not, in conformation and other qualities, come up to the type desired, fatten him or her for the shambles.—Farmers' Review.

A CHEAP HOUSE FOR HOGS

The Structure Here Described Will Pay for Itself in the Course of a Single Season.

Every farmer who raises a dozen or more hogs through the season should have a suitable place for them to sleep and eat. A neat and comfortable house can be built from native lumber, the cost of which can be made perhaps in one season by the number of pigs saved during farrowing time, and by economy of feed. Besides, the hogs will be



MODEL HOGHOUSE.

more healthy in having a clean feeding floor and dry sleeping quarters.

The accompanying plan suggests a simple hoghouse, which can be built very cheap. This is a shed-roof building facing south, which has several windows to let in plenty of sunshine. The height from floor to plate is nine feet in front and six in the rear. The feedroom is 12x12, the sleeping-room 8x12, and the alley four feet wide. Farrowing pens are 6x8 feet each. The dotted lines mark movable partitions. Each pen and room should be well lighted. Small doors in front open into lots. If desired, a feeding crib or grain bin may be built on the end of the house adjacent to the feed room.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SUNSHINE IN THE STABLE.

Light Is Essential to the Welfare of Horses and Other Animals Confined Within Walls.

Sunshine is just as essential to horses and other farm animals as it is to human beings. Do not lose sight of this fact when building stables and pens. This is too often done, and stables for both horses and cattle are too dark. The eyes of horses are not infrequently injured by being kept in dark stables. Our houses, as a rule, are much better lighted than our stables, yet we all know how uncomfortable it is to go out of a well lighted house into the glare of sunshine, especially if there is snow on the ground. The effect is even worse on horses and cows. Aside from any special effect on the eyes, light and sunshine in stables are of vast importance to the general health and thrift of farm stock, and they should always be constructed with a view to admitting as much as possible of both. In old barns and stables where the stock quarters are dark, and, as a necessary consequence, damp, it would be a good idea to put in some windows to admit light and sunshine into them. The present is a good time to attend to this, and the considerate person will do it.—Thomas W. Lloyd, in N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

Wheat Produces Cheap Pork.

If pork or bacon produced by wheat will be as marketable as that produced by corn the latter will take second place in the pork-growing process. At the Oregon experiment station 3.70 pounds of wheat a day produced one pound of hog meat daily, whereas it took 3.58 pounds of corn to produce the same result. The period of the test was 21 days. Another fact disclosed was that the hogs fatten almost half as fast again the first half of the fattening period as they do during the second half. The heavy lard hogs take more feed than the younger smaller bacon hogs.

HIS HUNT FOR HOES.

"John," remarked Mrs. Bliffkin to her husband, as they stood on the back porch, "do you see how the weeds are coming up all over this back yard? I wish you'd come out here when you get home to-night and hoe them up."

"All right," responded Bliffkin; "but I'll have to get a hoe first. We haven't any."

"Well," said Mrs. Bliffkin, "you'd better go into the cash department store when you go down this morning and get one. I saw some advertised for 23 cents in the paper this morning. Now, mind you don't forget it."

He dropped off the car at the cash department store and hurried inside, remarking to himself: "I ought to be at the office right now; but it'll take only a minute to get that hoe."

A floorwalker stepped up as Bliffkin looked about. "What department are you looking for, sir?"

"I—ah—do you keep hoes?" asked Bliffkin, as he looked about vainly for a sight of the article.

"Hoe? Yes, sir; this way; third aisle to the left. Miss Pillsen, will you please show this gentleman our latest styles of hoes?"

Bliffkin blushed. "I—ah—I—er—I am afraid the floorwalker doesn't understand what I—"

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"I beg your pardon," began Bliffkin; "but I don't want—"

"Well, perhaps these ribbed varieties will suit your wife better. No? Well, then here's something swaggy in polka dots—fast colors, and only 15 cents a pair."

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"Oh, yes, I suppose you do know what you want better than I do; I was merely suggesting. Well, I can give you the new styles in Richelieu ribbed, or cadet grounds in blue, pink, purple, cerise shades, every tan combination as well, and very taking. We sold a thousand pairs of these—"

"Will you let me—"

"Certainly; but being the head clerk of this department I thought I could give you some suggestions as to what your wife would like. Now, here is an imported hoe—just in from Paris, but they are expensive, and I hardly think you would care for them. They come so high—"

"I don't care if they come four feet high!" exclaimed the exasperated Bliffkin. "If you will let me explain, I don't want this kind of hoe at all, young woman, I—"

"Oh, you want men's hoes, do you? Why didn't you say so in the first place, then? You know I meant high in price, you men, hateful, old—!"

Bliffkin didn't wait to hear the rest of the sentence. He hurried down another aisle as if in a trance, until he found another floorwalker.

"Hoes!" he muttered hoarsely. "I'm after hoes! Have you got such a thing in this store? And tell me where I can find them. No monkey work, now, young man!"

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and for Miss county as the most popular young woman.

The Citizen

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

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Six months50
Three months25

Send money by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check, Draft, Registered Letter or one and two cent stamps.

The Date after your name shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after sending us money, notify us.

Subscribers wishing THE CITIZEN stopped must notify us at the expiration of their subscription, paying all arrears, otherwise we shall consider that they wish it continued.

Notify us at once of any change in your address, giving both old and new addresses.

Missing Numbers due to wrappers coming off in the mails, or otherwise, will gladly be supplied if we are notified.

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Florida and California Fruits -
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At night and scratch until you are crazy. Paracamp relieves instantly itching and bleeding piles. It will cost you only 25 cents, and every bottle is guaranteed to give you satisfaction or money refunded. So why suffer? Get a bottle to-day. S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

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General Dealer in High
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Drop me a card and I will call
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Berea, Ky.

A Power For Good.

The pills that are potent in their action and pleasant in effect are De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Philpot, of Albany, Ga., says: "During a bilious attack I took one. Small as it was it did me more good than calomel, blue mass or any other pill ever took and at the same time the effect was pleasant. Little Early Risers are certainly an ideal pill. Sold by East End Drug Co.

GROCERIES, CANDIES, FRUITS VEGETABLES and STATIONERY

Lunch counter.

Agent for Langdon Bread.

Your patronage is solicited.

T. R. PETTUS,

Dalton Bldg., Berea, Ky.
Phone No. 73.

Miller House

Newly fitted up. Meals and Board and Lodging at popular prices. Next door to Joe's.

R. G. Engle, Prop.

Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Williams is better prepared

than ever to do your WATCH
CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL
REPAIRING promptly. Clean
ing and Pressing a specialty.
Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,

Main Street Berea, Ky.

Why the Professions Are Being Overcrowded

By C. HOWARD WALKER,
A Prominent Architect.



It is not because pecuniary rewards attract that so many youths choose professional life, for in fact as far as monetary successes are concerned greater opportunities occur in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. It is rather that to the professional man two doors are open at the very beginning of his career which only yield to the distinct and individual merit of those who follow manufactures or trade. They are the doors of social recognition and of political opportunity.

Occasionally, outside of the professional life, special advantages or peculiar ability may lead directly to both, but in most cases the ranks of the social and of the political world are largely recruited from the professions. It is natural, therefore, that many who may never hope for great attainment choose a profession for the collateral distinction that accrues to it; and in this sense the professions are certainly overcrowded, inasmuch as they contain men who add little to the general mass of results, while accepting the recognition accorded to their class.

With the artisan, the manufacturer and the business man, no similar condition exists. He receives no reflected glory; whatever merit he "may acquire" comes directly from effort and from individual ability.

His goal in many cases is to put himself, by the accumulation of money into the very position which the professional man occupies because of his profession. If he is an artist, a creator, his great delight is in his achievement, but few men are favored with the power to create.

The counter attractions outside of the professions are then principally the pleasure of dealing with large enterprises and comprehensive problems and of acquiring wealth, while common to both professional and nonprofessional life is the delight in achievement itself.

There is a persistent query why the crafts seem so little in favor, and also if they do not present an excellent opportunity for success. The objection to them is twofold; first, the craftsman or artisan of to-day is at the mercy of the trades union; second, his environment, while he is at work, has ceased to be an agreeable one. In the past, when the work was entirely the result of his own skill and had the hallmark of his ability, there was constant incentive to progress; now he handles a machine which produces a thousand-fold a piece of a whole, which is assembled from many other portions produced by other men, and his individuality has ceased. The workshop is noisy, often dirty and in squalid surroundings, and the more sensitive and highly organized the man the less he likes the prospect of spending his life in such an environment. Also, outside of the professions, there is a long apprenticeship, to be gone through before any man becomes an independent agent—even general managers of railroads are on salaries—while in the professions he is almost immediately independent, if he can get enough to keep body and soul together. And finally, the professions require little cash capital, while any business requires some.

The professional man's assets are his training, plus his brains, assets of which age or disease alone can deprive him. Is it, then, at all extraordinary that a career which requires little capital, which affords immediate social recognition, of which the training is not very valuable in one direction but produces the material from which are made leaders of men in many spheres of action, should be sought by so many?

Youth will naturally crowd into the professions, even with the certainty of overcrowding, until other avocations offer equal rewards. To those who desire wealth, the professions offer slight encouragement already. The chief improvement in manufactures, trades, etc., to be made to induce a following is that of more attractive surroundings. As a matter of fact, 60 per cent. at least of man's waking hours are spent in work, and it is to be expected that the choice of the work will depend a great deal upon the pleasure in the doing of it.

Chromatic Existence

By ELLEN OSMONDE,
Writer of Fashion Articles.

national as well as individual character, but that it is also beneficial, if indeed not absolutely essential, to health.

This being so, it is obvious that Dame Fashion takes no light responsibility on herself when she determines that certain shades shall be popular, while it is clear that doctors do not sufficiently preach this doctrine to their patients and those who have the charge of the sick and the young. Certainly, if, as medical scientists are now maintaining, color can affect our physical, mental and moral well-being or otherwise, there ought to be no delay whatever in preaching this doctrine far and wide, and putting the theory into practice. Our babies should be reared in rooms whose colors could be changed as the children developed. They should be clothed accordingly; they should only see their parents in cheerful array. We ourselves should sleep beneath different colored lights; we should bathe in bathrooms where a blue or green or pink tint should suffuse our rooms with the shade which induces hilarity; our houses in gay hues. We should banish blacks and grays and browns from our midst.

Perhaps the houses of the future will be arranged on a fresh hygienic plan, and lighting arrangements will be so arranged that we can turn whatever colors we choose on ourselves and our guests at a moment's notice. Thus, if conversation flagged or became lugubrious, we might suffuse our rooms with the shade which induces hilarity; if a family squabble seemed imminent the peaceful color could be switched on; and if the baby were cross it might instantly be laid under the blue or orange light as the case might be.

At all events we have evidently good reason to cultivate and study color.

Love of Country

By REV. RAY C. HARKER,
Pastor Rogers Park Methodist Church, Chicago.

Love is necessary in man's relation to the state. Men rob municipalities, pillage the coffers of the nation, scandalize our civilization, because no love for city or country beats in their bosoms. Love must rescue society. Society is sick at heart and needs a remedy suited to its disease. We hear of strikes and of rumors of strikes. Man's hand clutches the throat of his neighbor. Human life is constantly imperiled. Tumult and collision are common. The air is tremulous with unrest. At times and in spots society seethes like a caldron. Where is the panacea? Love that recognizes duties as well as claims rights; feels obligations as well as clamors for privileges.

THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL

Lesson in the International Series
for September 25, 1904—Quarterly Review.

(Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.)

(Copyright, 1904, by J. M. Edson.)
GOLDEN TEXT FOR QUARTER.—"The Lord is merciful and gracious."—Psalm 103:8.

The Quarterly Review.

The Kings.—The quarter's lessons have taken us over about 80 years of the history of Judah and Israel. Three lessons have been devoted to the kings of Judah—Rehoboam, Asa and Jehoshaphat—and nine to the kingdom of Israel. Following the splendid reign of David and the magnificent reign of David's son, Solomon, Rehoboam, the latter's son, came to the throne, and it was his pride and impolitic conduct which alienated the ten tribes from Judah, the ruling house. Rehoboam, the son of Nebat, became king over the northern kingdom and Rehoboam continued as king over Judah and part of the tribe of Benjamin.

Kings of Judah and Israel.

The following diagram gives the kings of the two kingdoms, the length of their respective reigns and the prophets who served in Judah and Israel. Note the great number of kings in Israel and the shortness of their reigns as compared with the Kings of Judah:

SAUL (40 YRS.) SAMUEL	REHOBOAM (17 YRS.) SHEMIAH (11 CHRON. 11:2-4) ADAZIAH (1 YRS.) ASAH (41 YRS.) AZARIAH (1 CHRON. 5:1-7) MANASSAH (55 YRS.) JEHOIACHIN (3 YRS.) ZEDKIAH (11 YRS.)
DAVID (40 YRS.) NATHAN	REHOBOAM (17 YRS.) SHEMIAH (11 CHRON. 11:2-4) ADAZIAH (1 YRS.) ASAH (41 YRS.) AZARIAH (1 CHRON. 5:1-7) MANASSAH (55 YRS.) JEHOIACHIN (3 YRS.) ZEDKIAH (11 YRS.)
SOLOMON (40 YRS.)	REHOBOAM (17 YRS.) SHEMIAH (11 CHRON. 11:2-4) ADAZIAH (1 YRS.) ASAH (41 YRS.) AZARIAH (1 CHRON. 5:1-7) MANASSAH (55 YRS.) JEHOIACHIN (3 YRS.) ZEDKIAH (11 YRS.)

The Names of the Prophets are in Black
Faced Type.

The Lessons.—Of the six kings considered in the lessons two were good and four were bad, but even the good kings made grave mistakes which God did not fail to record for our instruction and warning. Note that the general tendency in the two kingdoms is downward, toward the ultimate ruin which engulfed first Israel and then Judah. The events of the lessons naturally group themselves around the kings of Judah and Israel and the prophet Elijah. For this reason the review may well be made a character study. Note how the character of the kings determine largely the character of the nation; good kings bringing about wholesome reforms and bad kings causing great moral and religious decline. The lessons are full of God, of His mercy, patience and judgment on sin; of sin, its beginnings, its progress, its ultimate ruin and death; of prayer, its importance, the character of true prayer, its power and the necessity of prayer.

Review Methods.—If the review is to be general the superintendent may assign to capable members of the school brief papers on the different kings and Elijah. If it is a class review the teacher may assign such papers to the members of the class. Or each one may be asked to bring in a written list of the kings with their prominent traits of character enumerated; as, Rehoboam—proud, unreasonable, weak yet oppressive. Rehoboam—ambitious, unscrupulous, ungodly; Asa—God-fearing, conscientious, energetic, enterprising, brave, etc. Or the scholars may be interested and encouraged to cover the points in each lesson by an acrostic exercise. Take the names of the kings and of Elijah and after the following manner tell of the events of the lessons: Rehoboam ruptured the kingdom, Exasperated his subjects, Heeded not wise advice, Obeyed false leaders, Boasted of what he would do, Ordered Adoram to a fatal task, Almost lost his own life, Made a failure of life.

Jeroboam built cities, Established his kingdom, Relied on his own wisdom, Evil purposes carried out, Built golden calves, Ordered people to worship them, Altered the feast days, Made priests of the lowest of people.

Asa allied himself with God, Sought for religious revival, Applied himself to national problems.

The above will give the idea and the rest of the lessons can be worked out in this manner. This method would also prove attractive and successful for a general blackboard exercise.

Ram's Horn Blasts.

Breeding over troubles but hatches new broods.

There is little to inspire in aspire with a debt on it.

A large house often gives the soul a cramped feeling.

He must have a holy purpose who seeks Heavenly power.

The presence of the Master makes the mansions of His people.

Man cannot live by bread alone and he will not work for bread alone.

A little money to-day may be worth more than a big monument to-morrow.



DRINK DID IT.

The Sad Confession of a Man Being Taken to Prison for Participation in a Murder.

This was the confession of one Harry Napoleon, who was recently taken to the prison at Columbus, O., to serve out a life sentence for murder:

"Drink did it," he kept on repeating. "Drink and bad companions. God! how I wish I had never touched the one and avoided the other. And the sad part of it is, they wrecked not only my life, but brought sorrow and woe to my poor old parents."

"Just think," he said, "the first drink I ever took was bought for me by a relative. When I was 12 years old and made my first communion I took a pledge not to touch liquor till I was 21. During all that time I followed the pledge faithfully and while other boys met and 'rushed the rowler' I stayed away, and when I wanted company I sought those I met at church. When I became 21 I made up my mind to keep on abstaining from intoxicants. But just a month afterward I came downtown one day with this relative, and he took me into a saloon. We met some friends and they all wanted to buy drinks. I drank several bottles of pop, and then, because this relative said pop wasn't



"DRINK DID IT."

good for me, I took a glass of beer. The next thing I took was a glass of whisky. In a few minutes I was drunk.

"It was months afterward before I tasted it again, but when I did, the rest was easy."

"I began meeting with boys and men and took part in their 'rowler rushing.' I drank as much as any of them. The night we are supposed to have killed the man I was drunk and so was Neuman."

"I had been in the saloon next door to where I lived, on Atlantic street, and had a few drinks. When I went out Neuman followed me, keeping about 150 feet behind me and calling for me to wait."

"We met the fellow that was killed near the railroad track. He was an inoffensive looking fellow and passed me without saying a word, though he looked as if he wanted to ask something."

"When he got back to Neuman he asked him where some one lived."

"Neuman was in a quarrelsome mood and struck him and the fellow struck back. I ran to help Neuman, and that's all there was to it. We put the body alongside the track to make it appear he had fallen from a train. If I hadn't been drinking, I would never have mixed in. And if Neuman hadn't been drunk, the quarrel wouldn't have started."

"We didn't want to rob the man, because we didn't need to. I had money and a good job. Why, ever since I was 16 I have never earned less than \$2.50 a day. Once I was earning \$5 a month."

"I was just 23 the day before I was arrested, so you see it was only during two years that I drank at all. How I wish those two years were blotted out. I see now the only way for anybody to avoid the possibility of my present position is not to touch it at all. But I have found it out too late, as many another man has."

"Drink brought me here. Nothing makes it so easy for a fellow to get into trouble as drink. I face a life in the penitentiary because of drink and bad companions."

"Tell every young man to steer clear of both of these and he'll steer clear of such a position as I now find myself in."—National Advocate.

Find Babies Are Gin Topers.

In a blue book just issued on physical degeneration in London the frightful craving for drink among the children of the poor is set forth by Sir Frederick Maurice. As an illustration of the growing evil he described a typical case. "In a hospital at Blackheath," he says, "there was a little, puny three-year-old child, who had had a penny given to him to play with, and the poor little wretch held out his hand to every visitor with the penny in it, asking them to get him 'just a ha-porth of gin.' It was his one idea of the way to use the penny. Gin was his ideal of happiness." Inquiries showed that "gin livers" for children under three years of age were a common experience of hospital practice.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Paragraph Disquisitions Upon the Names Given to Some Saloons.

The Herald, Wooster, O., has an interesting article on the names given to some of the saloons of that town, from which we send a few extracts:

The Bank. You can deposit your money there and receive neither principal nor interest in return. Its demands are heartless; it knows no mercy, and will take the last cent from the old man who has passed over to its cashier the earnings of a lifetime.

The Ark. Supposed to be a place of safety from the storm and floods, but like all such places of business, flying a decoy. Danger lurks on every side and death is at the end of the way.

The Blue Goose. Warranted to make a goose and a fool of any man, at last to give him the blues beyond that acquired through any other source.

The First Chance to start on a way that as surely leads down to death as that night follows day. The first chance to lose one's money and manhood, to waste time and talent and strength, to throw away what ought to have been spent for the home.

The Last Chance to waste away the night in revelry and drunkenness, to keep loved ones watching even until the breaking of the day for footsteps that do not come, and, if they came, would bring but terror with their sound.

Uncle Sam's Whisky. Oh, shame on you, Uncle Sam, to allow your name to be used to foster such a business. You direct, through your government officials, the manufacture of all the whisky that is made. You place your stamp of approval upon the product; you put in your own pocket a generous sum for every gallon made. You blush as you do this thing but you're a coward, Uncle Sam, and are afraid you'll offend some of these men who are living on the blood of their fellows. Stop it, Uncle Sam!

Pale Beer for pale people. Warranted to make the wife's face grow white and worn and to drive the color from the little children's faces as their father spends for drink that which should bring them clothing.

AN ARAB LEGEND.

Temperance Lesson Drawn from the Old Story of the Camel and the Tent.

The Arabs have a fable from which we may learn a helpful lesson.

Once upon a time a miller, shortly after he had lain down for an afternoon's nap, was startled by a camel's nose being thrust in at the door of his house.

"It is very cold outside," said the camel; "I only wish to get my nose in."

The miller was an easy kind of a man, and so the nose was let in.

"The wind is very sharp," sighed the camel. "Pray allow me to put my neck inside."

This request was also allowed, and the neck was also thrust in.

"How fast the rain begins to fall! I shall get wet through. Will you let me place my shoulders under cover?"

This, too, was granted, and so the camel asked for a little more, and a little more, until he pushed his whole body inside the house.

The miller soon began to be put to much trouble by the rude companion he had got in his room, which was not large enough for both, and as the rain was over, civilly asked him to depart.

"If you don't like it you may leave," saucily replied the beast. "As for myself, I know when I am well off, and shall stay where I am."

This is a very good story. We hope the Arabs are all wiser and better for it; but let us also try to turn it to good account.

There is a camel knocking at the entrance hall, seeking to be let in; its name is Drink. "Let me in," only a very small part at first. So in comes the nose; and it is not long before, little by little, it gains entire possession. Once in possession, the master soon becomes the tyrant. Thus it is that bad thoughts enter the heart; then bad wishes arise; then wrong deeds; until evil habits rule. "It is the first step that leads astray."

FAC AND COMMENT.

God only can create a man but any fool can destroy him.—United Presbyterian.

There is nothing that will sidetrack a man like vicious habits.—United Presbyterian.

God has made all things good; but man has sought out many inventions, among which none have inflicted more evil upon the world than the art of making intoxicating liquors.—National Advocate.

Mr. William E. Johnson had a very interesting paper in the Chautauquan on "Railway Temperance Regulations," showing that from 75,000 to 100,000 new men employed every year on American railroads were obliged to promise to be total abstainers in their work.

The grand lodge of masons of Iowa, recently in session in Sioux City, adopted an amendment to the masonic code, under which no saloon keeper or any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, save a pharmacist dispensing under a state permit, will be permitted to join the masonic fraternity in the state of Iowa in the future.—National Advocate.

A well-known German doctor in one of Vermont cities bore the following testimony to the liquor traffic under license: "Last year I could collect \$250 per month. This year I cannot collect \$50. It's all going for whisky." This bids fair to be the common verdict of physicians, merchants, landlords and tax collectors as saloons continue to extract money from the pockets of the average men who drink. How long shall it continue?

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mr. John B. Hatfield was in town Tuesday on business.

Mrs. J. L. Baker and children are visiting in Wallacetown.

Milton Miller spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Danville.

James Lakes left Friday to visit friends and relatives at Wind Cave.

Mrs. Wm. Coyle is visiting her father, Wm. B. Baker, of Bear Wallow.

Mr. Will Shearer's house and contents were a total loss by fire last Tuesday night.

While killing a sheep Mr. Aldrich, who lives in the Fee cottage, cut his hand quite badly.

C. I. Ogg was called to Clear Creek Sunday on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Pres. Frost and Prof. Dodge attended the State meeting of the Disciples at Winchester Tuesday.

Mrs. Pat Kearns, of Winchester, and Miss Eva Duncan visited home folks from Saturday until Tuesday.

Mr. Will Duncan and Mr. Lattie Lutes, of Van Alstyne, Texas, attended the St. Louis Fair last week.

Dr. P. Cornelius is erecting a blacksmith shop for the use of Mr. Dalton on the old Golden property. It will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Roy C. White and son, of Richmond, were Berea visitors from Saturday until Monday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephens.

Rev. and Mrs. Shouse return from their vacation Friday. Services at the Baptist church will be held as usual Sunday morning and evening.

The funeral of the wife of Robert Ramsey, formerly of this place, was held Monday. The body arrived Sunday night from their Missouri home.

Chester Erwin left Monday for a year's work at Gaulladet College, Washington, D. C. Geo. Hartman, formerly a worker here last year, will also take the same course.

Mr. Dalton has bought the Green Hill property on Center Street of Mr. Floyd Kidd. After some improvements have been made he expects to occupy his new home about Nov. 1.

Typhoid fever has developed again. Mr. Geo. Dick is being cared for at the Hospital, and is reported as a light case. Mr. Bert Coddington is more seriously ill at his home on Center street.

Quite a serious cutting affray occurred near the depot Saturday night. While attempting to arrest a man named Ballard, Marshall Tatum was stabbed in the side and Will Moore cut in the hand.

Mr. M. Matthew Stevenson, of Richmond, passed through on his way home. He stated that he had been negotiating for options on land said to contain gold. He produced a specimen of gold quartz that looked very promising.

Rev. A. E. Thomson and W. F. Hays left Wednesday for Cow Creek. They will attend the Missionary Baptist Association for two days, returning Saturday. Going they will spend the first night with Rev. Agar at Wisemantown.

The marriage of Miss Emma Golden to Mr. P. W. Golden, of White-water, Kan., occurred in Richmond Wednesday at 11 o'clock; Rev. G. W. Shepherd officiating. Mrs. J. J. Brannan and Mr. and Mrs. Stephens attended from Berea.

Thursday, Sept. 15, at high noon the marriage of Miss Ida Gay to Mr. Sheridan Baker was solemnized at the home of the bride by Rev. A. E. Thomson. Both young people are well known here, and the best wishes of all go with them. They left for Louisville, where Mr. Baker resumes his study of dentistry.

Jesse, the 6-year-old son of H. C. Kinnard, met with a serious accident Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock. He was hanging to the brake of a moving wagon, loaded with green wood, and fell, the hind wheel passing over the child's stomach. Dr. Switzer has the case in charge and holds out small hopes of the boy's recovery.

The home of W. H. Porter was the scene of a very pretty evening party, in honor of Mr. Porter's birthday, Saturday last. A pleasant evening was spent in a social way, refreshments being served at the close. The newly remodeled home of Mr. and Mrs. Porter came in for its share of appreciation, and all departed with words of praise for the hospitality of their hosts.

Mr. R. G. Ramsey, of Flat River, Mo., dropped in Tuesday morning for a pleasant visit. He says there are about twenty-five persons there from Berea and vicinity. Flat River is located in the zinc and lead belt, although farming is very profitable

also. He spoke in high praise of the mineral and agricultural resources of the state, and the climate, which is about that of Berea. His visit will extend to Thursday.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Friday night last was the occasion of the opening election of the year for the literary societies. Alpha Zeta, Phi Delta and Beta Kappa elected officers. Utile Dulce failed to organize. Following are the officers:

ALPHA ZETA.

Harry Kinnard, Pres.; A. E. Percy, Vice-Pres.; Rec. Sec'y., John Gerdes; Cor. Sec'y., Norman Frost; Treas., M. V. Roberts; Critic, Geo. Pow; Sgt.-at-Arms, Jesse Huff.

PHI DELTA.

F. M. Livengood, Pres.; J. R. Young, Vice-Pres.; P. T. Prentiss, Cor. Sec'y.; W. C. Hunt, Rec. Sec'y.; Harry Postlewaite, Treas.; C. C. Hudson, Sergeant-at-Arms.

BETA KAPPA.

Seward Marsh, Pres.; Arthur Hunt, Vice-Pres.; Arthur Daily, Rec. Sec.; Claude DeBaun, Cor. Sec.; Ulysses Burgess, Treas.; Daniel C. Ponder, Sgt.-at-Arms.

LOST!

A gold watch, open face, plain case with monogram B. T. H. leather fob. Liberal reward. Inquire at post-office.

FOR SALE.—Good Milch Cow. C. C. Rhodus. tf

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Prof. H. M. Penniman will be engaged in teaching this fall.

Miss Lillian Ambrose has been discharged from the Hospital.

Pres. Frost delivered the weekly lecture before the student body Monday afternoon.

Ellis Seale and family have left for Miami University, where Mr. Seale will attend school the coming year.

From 4.30 to 5.30 Saturday afternoon the Y. W. C. A. held a reception for the new girls in the yard of Ladies Hall.

Miss Virginia Dox, of Hartford, Conn., is again with us. She made a few interesting remarks at Monday morning chapel.

The Jam Social Tuesday night a week ago proved to be as popular as ever. The new arrivals found it just the place to dispel homesickness.

The fall term enrollment up to Saturday night was about equal to that of last year, which is very encouraging when we consider the loss of the colored students.

The Faculty Club was pleasantly entertained Friday evening at the home of Pres. Frost. Each one told in a short speech their summer's experience. A dainty bit of mounted Scotch heather was presented by the hosts as souvenirs of the occasion.

Harvey Ramsey was married Wednesday, September 7, at Flat River, Mo., at the home of the bride, to Miss Viola Shrum. Mr. Ramsey is a worker in the Central Lead Smelting Co. Mrs. Ramsey is liked by all who know her, and many compliments have been tendered the groom on his choice.

The college lecture, on Monday next, at 3:00 p. m., in the main chapel, will be given by Professor Marsh. Subject: "The Disappearance of the American Desert." The lecture in the upper chapel, at the same hour, will be given by Prof. Dodge. Subject: "Walks About the Cradle of Liberty."

A meeting of colored graduates of Berea was called last week in Lexington by Mr. A. W. Titus asking opinions as to whether:

1. Colored students should apply for admission to Berea.

2. Whether attempts should be made to tie up the funds of the college.

3. Whether to call at once for division of funds.

4. Whether Pres. Frost is responsible for present conditions and a circular should be published showing his conduct.

Fifteen persons met, and voted down all these propositions. They then voted "Confidence in the Board of Trustees, giving assurance of hearty co-operation." A committee was appointed: Prof. Williams, Prof. Hughes, Prof. Estill, J. C. Jackson, and lastly, at his own demand, and with much opposition because of his mischief-making course, Mr. A. W. Titus.

CORBIN'S REPORT.

The General Recommends the Re-Establishment of the Canteen in the Army.

INCREASED COAST ARTILLERY.

Encourages in Every Possible Way of Small Arms Practice Among Regulars and Militia.

Recommends Enlistment of Colored Men in Artillery or Their Transfer to That Corps From Colored Cavalry and Infantry.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The annual report of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin to the secretary of war was made public Tuesday. In his report he favors the re-establishment of the canteen, and recommends the enlistment of colored men in the artillery or their transfer to that corps from the colored cavalry and infantry, and strongly advocates the increase of the coast artillery by at least on-half, and the raising of the pay of the non-commissioned officers and of such privates in the corps as have shown themselves qualified as expert artillerymen.

He favors the encouragement in every possible way of small arms practice both in the regular establishment and the national guard, and favors the detail of the best army experts in rifle practice for instruction of target associations outside the service.

Gen. Corbin calls attention to the "very unsatisfactory condition of the accessories and surroundings of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor," and strongly urges an appropriation for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass., citing particularly the wretched condition at the former. It is recommended that the offices remaining in the military secretary's department of the army be transferred to the general staff.

THE PHILIPPINES FORESTS.

Americans Are Making Arrangements to Utilize Them.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The insular bureau is informed that as a result of the personal inspection by American business men of the resources of the Philippines in forestry and agriculture, as displayed in the exhibit at St. Louis, several large promotion schemes are on hand touching both railway and agricultural interests. One large firm in Toledo, O., which for years has been a heavy importer of Philippine copra, has already made arrangements to transfer its entire plant to the Philippines, making up its goods from the raw materials collected in the islands.

OLYMPIC ARCHERY.

Archers From All Parts of the Country Are at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The Olympic archery championship opened at the World's fair stadium Tuesday. Archers from all parts of the country are present. The results of Tuesday's shooting for the first three men follow: Phil Bryant, hits 176, score 1,048; Robert Williams, hits 169, score 991; W. A. Thompson, Washington, hits 167, score 921. In the ladies American doubles Mrs. M. C. Howell, Cincinnati, won by a score of 867; Mrs. H. C. Pollock, Cincinnati, 630 points, second; Mrs. C. S. Woodruff, Cincinnati, 547 points, third.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Innovation Made in Mail Matter of the Third and Fourth Classes.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Under an order signed by the postmaster general Tuesday, an innovation was made in the postal service by which identical pieces of mail matter of the third and fourth class may be mailed without postage stamps affixed thereto. Congress during the last session made provision for the transmission in the mails of quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces of this character of mail, and the present order is in pursuance of that act.

Boiler Makers Locked Out.

Susquehanna, Pa., Sept. 21.—When the 300 boiler makers and helpers in the Erie railroad locomotive shops here reported for work Tuesday they found the doors locked and a placard stating that their services were no longer required. No reason is assigned.

The Time Extended.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The secretary of war has authorized the extension from 18 months to two years of the period of time for the presentation of claims for drawback on export duties on hemp paid by American manufacturers and importers.

Alleged Embezzler Arrested.

Denver, Col., Sept. 21.—Joseph F. Edwards, charged with embezzlement of \$8,000 from the Moline Plow Co., has been arrested here. He was Louisiana agent for the company with headquarters at New Orleans previous to October 25, 1903.

Nominated For Governor.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 21.—In a state convention that was both enthusiastic and harmonious the republicans of New Jersey Tuesday nominated former State Senator E. C. Stokes, of Cumberland county, for the governorship.

ANNUAL REUNION.

Members of Society of Army of the Cumberland Assembled in Indianapolis.

PUBLIC EXERCISES WERE HELD.

Letters From President Roosevelt, Judge Parker and Whitelaw Reid Were Read.

Chattanooga Was Chosen As the Permanent Meeting Place of the Society and Date Changed to Middle of October.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21.—To the shrill bugle notes of "Assembly" which 40 years ago was stirring music upon the battlefield, the gray haired veterans of the civil war on whose memory are graven awful pictures of battle and carnage, and in whose ears linger the roll of musketry and the roar of cannon, assembled in the Claypool auditorium Tuesday night for the public exercises which marked the closing of the first day's session of the 35th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Deafening cheers greeted Gen. William W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., as he entered the hall at the head of a column of old comrades in their uniforms of blue.

Judge Daniel W. Howe welcomed the visitors. Gen. John T. Wilder, of Knoxville, Tenn., who during the bloody campaigns of the Cumberland army commanded the famous "Wilder brigade," responded.

Following the response Gen. Boynton read letters from President Roosevelt, Whitelaw Reid and Judge Alton B. Parker.

A burst of cheers followed the reading of the letters.

For the first time in the history of the society a private, Orlando A. Somers, of Kokomo, Ind., delivered the annual oration.

Mr. Somers reviewed the history of the Army of the Cumberland from 1861 when it was mobilized until the close of the war. When he reached the climax of his oration, speaking of the battle of Missionary Ridge, at which time the whole battle front of the Cumberland army, two miles in length, contrary and in violation of the orders of the commanding officer, charged up the ridge to a height of 600 feet and swept the confederates from their entrenchments, the applause was deafening and for many minutes the eyes of the old warriors were dimmed with tears.

"The Grand Army of the Republic," the subject of an address by Gen. Blackmar, elicited great applause. Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who followed Gen. Blackmar, grew reminiscent in his "Talk With Veterans," which provoked both laughter and deep emotion.

The exercises closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and as the trumpet blew the solemn "Taps" the members collected in little groups to renew old friendships and recount tales.

The committee on selection for time and place for annual meetings reported unanimously the selection of Chattanooga as the permanent meeting place of the society. The time of annual meetings was changed to the middle of October. The nominating committee made its report during the afternoon session. The following officers were chosen:

President, Gen. Henry Boynton, of Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Maj. John Tweedale, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C.; recording secretary, Col. John W. Steele, Oberlin, O.; treasurer, Gen. Frank G. Smith, U. S. A.; historian, Col. G. C. Kniffin; executive committee, Gen. James Barnett, Cleveland, chairman; Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Capt. J. W. Folwy, Private Orlando A. Somers, Gen. Smith, D. T. Atkins, Maj. J. M. Farquhar.

A vice president for each state was selected, among them being Gen. Jas. Barnett, of Ohio; Col. C. E. Briant, of Indiana, and Capt. John Speed, of Kentucky.

American Evangelists in England.

Bolton, Eng., Sept. 21.—The attendance at the mission here of the American evangelists, Reuben A. Torrey and C. M. Alexander, has been unprecedented. On Saturday and Sunday 27,000 persons attended the meetings.

Dissatisfied Dowleites.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Dissatisfied with John Alexander Dowle's assumption of new dignities, 35 persons left Zion City for their former homes in Washington and Oregon. The seceders object to the robes worn by Dowle.

Sailed For the Orient.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The Pacific mail steamship Kora sailed Tuesday for the Orient via Honolulu with a full passenger list, a cargo of 9,000 tons of general merchandise, most of the latter being for Japan.

Oldest Confederate Veteran Dead.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—George Washington Bradley, 97 years old, said to have been the oldest confederate veteran, died here Tuesday while on a visit to the World's fair. Mr. Bradley lived in Houston, Tex.

Killed By Sewer Gas.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—One man was killed, three rendered unconscious and two less seriously injured by gas flooding a sewer manhole in South St. Louis Tuesday.

ATTACK THE FORTS

Interest in the Far East War is Again Concentrated on Port Arthur.

THE JAPANESE WERE REPULSED.

They Landed Strong Reinforcements at Dally and Will Storm Fortress, Warships Taking Part.

In That Event Rr. Adm. Wren's Division Will Go Out and Engage the Japanese—All Russia Awaits the News.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Interest is again concentrated upon Port Arthur, owing to the receipts from foreign sources of news that a general storming of the fortifications there has begun. A few belated telegrams from Gen. Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, published Tuesday afternoon recording the repulse of the Japanese and continued attacks, strengthen confidence in the ability of the defenders to hold out despite the furious onslaughts being made on them. The last attack mentioned by Gen. Stoessel took place the night of September 14, which protects the water supply of the city. The redoubt is about two miles beyond the line of permanent forts and the attack upon this shows that the Japanese were not then within striking distance of the main fortress.

Reports from Shanghai that some of the defenses had fallen into the hands of the Japanese as a result of a general assault on September 20 are not confirmed from Russian sources.

The telegrams brought to Chefoo by Prince Radziwill have not yet reached the war office. It is understood that these dispatches contain details of the landing of strong Japanese reinforcements at Dally, which would tend to confirm the belief that it is the intention of the Japanese to storm the fortress and that the warships will probably take part in the attack. In this event Rr. Adm. Wren's division will doubtless go out and engage the Japanese fleet.

All Russia is anxiously awaiting news from the beleaguered garrison.

Public feeling has been aroused to a tension by the dreadful picture given by Prince Radziwill of the sufferings of the Russian army there.

The sensational announcement that Gen. Kuroki has crossed the Hun river unopposed and that the whole Japanese army is advancing upon Mukden, is overshadowed by anxiety for Port Arthur. Moreover, the announcement relative to Kuroki does not receive complete credence here, as being in direct contradiction of official news issued by the general staff. Gen. Kuroki announced only two days ago that there was not a single Japanese east of Bentzia Putzo. How, it is asked, could Gen. Kuroki, with 100,000 men slip past Gen. Rennekampff's Cossacks and cross the Hun river near the Fushan coal mines, 30 miles east of Mukden.

A NEW ANAESTHETIC.

It Promises to Revolutionize the Practice of Dentistry.

Washington, Sept. 21.—After three years of patient research two professors of Geneva, Switzerland, have discovered a new anaesthetic which promises to revolutionize the practice of dentistry. In reporting this to the state department Consul Liefeld, of Freiberg, Germany, states that finding that the nervous system was influenced by colored light, the professors soon perceived after experimenting with each hue that blue had an extraordinary soothing effect on the nerves. The consul says that a tooth may be painlessly extracted with none of the after effects on the system by shutting up the patient in a dark room and exposing his eyes to a blue light of 16 candle power for three minutes, causing him to lose all sense of pain although at the same time retaining his senses.

The Boll-Weevil Eating Ants.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The secretary of Agriculture has approved the plan for further studies of the "kelep," the boll-weevil eating ant. Preparations are being made for establishing the colonies in Texas.

Renominated For Congress.

Newton, N. J., Sept. 21.—Representative William Hughes was renominated for congress by the democratic convention for the Sixth district Tuesday. John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi, addressed the convention.

Incident Greatly Exaggerated.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The dispatch from Geneva says that the report cabled to the United States by a news agency of an assault upon W. L. Worthington, American consul at Geneva, greatly exaggerated the incident.

Entered a Plea of Not Guilty.

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 21.—Ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue, accused of wife murder, was arraigned before Judge Morris, of the Charlottesville corporation court Tuesday and entered a plea of not guilty.

Found Dead at His Desk.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Former Supreme Justice William L. Learned, for years the presiding justice of the general term for the Third judicial district, was found dead Tuesday at his desk in his law office.

When to See College Officers.

The President, Treasurer, Secretary, Dean of Women, and other College Officers are to be seen in their offices every morning directly after College Prayers, at 9:45.

The President and Mrs. Frost are also at home nearly every night at half past six, and glad to have college workers, students or citizens call socially or on business.

A Close Shave

Often causes a burning, stinging sensation, makes the face red and sore. Paracamp will relieve such troubles instantly. Keeps the face smooth and healthy, and prevents inflammation. Moral: Use Paracamp after shaving. S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

FEUDISTS FIGHT.

One Or More Men Wounded in Breathitt County.

Owingsville, Ky., Sept. 21.—News reached here Tuesday that a feud battle was fought with shotguns and revolvers on South Quicksand creek, Breathitt county, between Alexander Jackson and his two brothers on one side, and two of the Wiremans and several unknown parties on the other.

It is said that the parties met in a school-house where Jackson is employed as teacher, and both sides began firing at once. Alexander Jackson received the contents of a shotgun in his left side, and is badly injured. Some of the other parties were also injured. These men have long been enemies. It is reported that both sides are preparing for further trouble. The place where the fight occurred is about 20 miles from Jackson, Ky.

THE PORTER MURDER.

William Van Dalsen Confessed to Killing the Woman.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Mrs. Fannie Porter, who was found in a room at Jackson and Market streets with her throat cut, was cleared up Tuesday by the arrest and confession of William Van Dalsen. Van Dalsen was found at the home of a relative at New Albany, Ind. He admitted killing Mrs. Porter, of whom he was enamored. The bloody razor was found in Van Dalsen's pocket. Van Dalsen's only defense was that he and the woman quarreled and that she drew the razor from her stocking, whereupon he wrested it from her and cut her throat. The police, however, assert that the prisoner was afraid the woman would divulge secrets of his career.

Mothers, Don't Suffer

With Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, etc. Paracamp relieves and cures such ailments, because it opens the pores, induces sweating, and draws out all fever and inflammation. It soothes, it cools, it cures. Keep a bottle in your home. You need it every day. S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

FOR SALE

GOOD MILCH COW. C. C. Rhodus, Berea, Ky. tf

48 BUILDING LOTS in Berea belonging to the John G. Fee estate. Special inducements to purchaser of entire tract. J. P. Bicknell, Berea, Ky.

FOR RENT

AN 8 ROOM HOUSE on Center Street. Good well, garden and barn. Call on or write to J. J. Brannan, Berea, Ky. tf

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown, of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Grip prove its matchless merit for all Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at East End Drug Co.

See the

New Dressmaker

Over the Post Office.

Just from Lexington with the latest Designs. Makes Speciality of

Waists, Skirts, and Wraps

For Ladies, Misses and children.

Mrs. Jennie Searcy, Berea, Ky.

A GENERAL ASSAULT.

Heavy Bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japs.

The Temper of Belligerents Has Reached an Absolutely Merciless Stage, the Flag of the Red Cross Being Misused.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—The war office has heard the report of an apparent Japanese concentration against the flanks of Gen. Kuropatkin's army preparatory to an advance toward Mukden. While it is not in a position to absolutely confirm or deny the report, it would surprise the war office should Field Marshal Oyama have been able, in such short time, to organize his forces for a serious advance northward.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Exact figures of the Russian losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations before Liao Yang from August 13 to August 26, have been received by the general staff, according to the Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent. These amount to two generals, 256 officers and 21,800 soldiers. In addition 133 guns were lost. The material losses include fortifications costing \$30,000,000.

London, Sept. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent declares that a Russian statesman, whose name, if revealed, would wing his utterance with lightning rapidly over the globe, asserted Friday that it was his impression that the war might end sooner than people imagine, not through mediation, but through mutual recognition of the ruinous nature of the conflict which would lead to negotiations that would result in a Russo-Japanese alliance.

Mukden, Sept. 19.—The armies having recovered from the effects of the recent fighting before Liao Yang, an early development of the situation may be expected. A mysterious movement eastward is on foot on the part of the bands of Chinese suitable for military service. All the leading young Chinese who have aided the Russians are leaving Mukden.

Chee Foo, Sept. 19.—Local students of the military situation at Port Arthur, basing their deductions upon recent developments there, are of the opinion that another grand assault is either occurring at the present time, or is imminent. This opinion is based on the very heavy bombardment of the Russian stronghold that occurred on September 16, for such a bombardment forms the usual prelude to an assault; on the arrival here of important messengers from Port Arthur at a time when the running of the blockade is extremely perilous; on a recent authoritative statement that the Japanese siege works are completed, and on reports from Japanese sources that at Port Dalny an assault was expected to take place in a few days. These reports were received last week.

In addition to the foregoing there is the common knowledge that the Japanese realize that their continued inactivity increases the resisting power of the Russian garrison.

According to Lieut. Prince Radzivil, of the Russian army, who reached here Sunday from Port Arthur, bearing dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the commander-in-chief of the forces of the Russian stronghold to Gen. Kuropatkin, the temper of the belligerents at Port Arthur has now reached an absolutely merciless stage.

It was set forth in these dispatches some weeks ago that serious suspicions were entertained by both belligerents that the other was misusing the Red Cross flag. These suspicions have been increased by the commission of various acts by the soldiers of both armies, until now even flags of truce or surrender are not respected by either side.

Prince Radzivil declares that the men of both armies are absolutely venomous in their antagonism. Lieut. Gen. Stoessel has addressed his garrison saying that the present mood of the Japanese indicates clearly the necessity of resisting them to the last drop of Russian blood, because if the Japanese soldiers entered the fortress it undoubtedly would be impossible for their officers to control them and prevent a massacre. For this reason Lieut. Gen. Stoessel is making no objection to civilians leaving Port Arthur. When the 300 women who are in Port Arthur engaged in hospital work were advised to leave, they replied that they would rather face the possibility of a massacre than desert their posts.

In consequence of the fact that flags of truce are ignored, numbers of Japanese dead, who have been lying on the slopes of the hills of the northeast defense for weeks past, are still unburied, and the stench in Port Arthur from decomposing bodies, when the wind is in the right direction, is almost unendurable. The Russian soldiers, who are in some cases posted only 50 paces from heaps of decaying dead, have constantly to wear over their noses handkerchiefs soaked in camphor, as otherwise they would be unable to remain at their posts.

English Poacher Captured. St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—It is announced from Vladivostok that an English seal poacher named Thompson, who took advantage of the war to make the Pribiloff Islands his hunting ground, has been captured and his schooner sunk.

Shelling the Russian Position. London, Sept. 19.—It is asserted in a dispatch from Tokio to the Express, that the Japanese are vigorously shelling the Russian positions at Mukden, preparatory to a general advance to cut off Kuropatkin's retreats.

Kentucky State News.

CALLAHAN AND FRENCH.

The Men Acquitted of Charge of Subordination of Perjury.

Mt. Sterling Ky. Sept. 19.—Sheriff Ed Callahan and Judge B. F. French were Sunday acquitted of the charge of subordination of perjury. The jury was given the case Saturday night, and after several hours' deliberation, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. Judge Young refused to dismiss them, and the verdict was reached Sunday afternoon. The defendants were indicted on the charge of subordination of perjury in an effort to acquit Curt Jett and Tom White for the assassination of J. B. Marcum, in the Breathitt county court house last year. A suit for \$100,000 damages is pending against them, and Judge James Hargis and Alex Hargis are now in Winchester, where the case is to come up for trial. The plaintiff is the widow of the late J. B. Marcum.

FRUSTRATED BY AN ACCIDENT. Attempt to Break the World's 24-Hour Automobile Record.

Louisville, Ky. Sept. 19.—The attempt of Louis P. Doerhoefer, a rich resident of Louisville, to break the world's 24-hour automobile record of 861 miles, was frustrated by an accident which wrecked the machine and resulted in the injury of his assistant, Frank Katz, an expert automobilist. Blinded by dust, Katz steered wide at one of the turns of the Douglas park trotting track, and went through two fences at 3:50 o'clock Sunday morning. Katz will recover, unless internal complications should result. None of his bones were broken. At the time of the accident Mr. Doerhoefer had gone 350 miles in 10 hours and 50 minutes.

MAY BE LYNCHED. He Killed the Boy Who Served the White Men First.

Owingsville, Ky. Sept. 19.—News reached here Sunday that in Lawrence county a 12-year-old boy, named Johnson, who was employed to carry water for some railway workmen, has been killed by an unknown Negro. The Negro asked the boy for a drink, but the boy served some white men first. This so angered the Negro that he struck the boy on the head with a pick handle, crushing his skull and causing instant death. The Negro escaped. If he is captured a lynching may follow.

Burley Tobacco Crop. Louisville, Ky. Sept. 19.—At a conference in this city between W. B. Hawkins president of the Kentucky Tobacco Growers' association, and officers of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco exchange, an agreement was reached by which Louisville tobacco warehouses will probably handle the entire 1904 burley tobacco crop grown in Kentucky.

A Needle's Long Trip. Hodgenville, Ky. Sept. 19.—Eighteen months ago Miss Willett Gaddie, the 12-year-old daughter of Dr. D. W. Gaddie, of this place, stepped on a needle and it was buried in her left heel. Saturday night the steel point protruded from her left shoulder, it having traveled entirely through.

The Wayne Oil District. Lexington, Ky. Sept. 19.—The Wayne county division of the Kentucky oil fields showed the best results last week. A new production of 250 barrels was obtained from five completions. The best strike was made in the Steubenville territory, and does 100 barrels.

Died After Lingering Illness. Lexington, Ky. Sept. 19.—Mrs. Mattie Lee Headley, wife of Hal P. Headley, proprietor of the famous Beaumont stud, this city, died Sunday after a lingering illness from typhoid fever. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning. She was Mr. Headley's second wife.

Hilton Sentenced to Hang. Williamsburg, Ky. Sept. 19.—Judge Jarvis sentenced Floyd Hilton to be hanged November 18 for the murder of Frank and William Bray, in Jellico, on the 29th of August. The jury was out only 40 minutes. The verdict was reached on the first ballot.

Fatal Fight in a Church. Mt. Sterling Ky. Sept. 19.—In Louisville, Lawrence county, John Leadman shot and killed Buck Daniels in a church while the congregation was worshipping. A terrific battle was fought. A quarrel over a local option election was the cause.

They Want Elkins. Louisville, Ky. Sept. 19.—George W. Elkins, commercial agent in Louisville of the Rock Island system, has been offered the position of general agent of the C. & H. D. combination in Memphis, and it is possible that he will accept the place.

Case Will Be Investigated. Lexington, Ky. Sept. 19.—The Central Labor council appointed a special committee to investigate the discharge of six young women by the management of the Lexington steam laundry because they quit work at noon on labor day.

New Bank Opened. Louisville, Ky. Sept. 19.—The Stockyards bank, recently organized, has opened for business. The bank has a capital stock of \$100,000, and its directory contains the names of some of the wealthiest men in the east end.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Twenty of the 43 Strikes Resulted in Favor of Employers.

Five Favored the Employees, and Nine Were Compromised—Demand for Increased Wages Was Leading Cause of Disputes.

Albany, N. Y. Sept. 19.—The quarterly bulletin of the state department of labor issued Sunday has this to say as to the situation in state and nation.

In the first quarter of the year, owing to labor disputes, unusually cold and stormy weather and lessened activity in a few industries, employment was very poor; but subsequently there was so much improvement that June and July actually surpassed the record year 1902. Among approximately 100,000 wage earners in the various industries of the state, 157 per 1,000 were earners in the various industries of the state, 137 per 1,000 were reported idle at the end of June, 1904, as compared with 231 and 145 in June, 1903, and 1902, respectively; for the close of July in 1902, 1903 and 1904, the respective ratios were 156, 178 and 148. The principal cause of this improvement was the phenomenal activity in construction work in the leading cities.

Conditions of employment in the entire country manifest similar improvement, according to the late statistics collected by the American Federation of Labor. In the September issue of the American Federationist the official magazine of the federation, it is stated that among 85,450 members of the 1,632 local unions making returns for July, 1.6 per cent. were without employment at the close of the month, while a month earlier the 1,891 unions making returns reported 5.1 per cent. of the membership as unemployed, and in July, 1903, the percentage of unemployed was 3.3.

Referring to strikes, the bulletin said that the two overshadowing disputes for the second quarter of this year were the masters and pilots on the Great Lakes and the New York Clothing Trades strike against the "open shop". It adds:

"In the labor disputes about 25,000 employees were directly concerned, and probably as many more thrown out of employment from some part of the period of the dispute, the total number of working days lost being estimated at more than one million. About one-half a million days' time was lost by the 1,000 masters and pilots and the 10,000 other marine workmen from New York state effected by the former's dispute with the Lake Carriers' association. The total number of workers directly concerned in disputes begun in April, May and June was 39,500, and the aggregate number of working days lost was 1,923,000. Twenty of the 43 disputes resulted in favor of the employers and only five in favor of the employees, while nine were compromised. The compromises were nearly all made upon demands for increased wages which was still the leading cause of disputes. The employers were almost uniformly successful in the disputes involving trade unionism."

LYNCHING IN GEORGIA. The Negro Shot and Fatally Wounded a White Man.

Royston, Ga. Sept. 19.—Geo. Ware, a Negro, was lynched in Franklin county Sunday for fatally shooting C. Y. Daniel, a son of George Daniel, of Carnesville, Sunday. Young Daniel and the Negro had some words over a trivial matter. It is said the Negro became greatly enraged, and, swearing that no white man should run over him, drew a pistol and shot Daniel, the bullet inflicting a wound that will prove fatal. Ware was taken from the sheriff by a mob.

A REFERENDUM VOTE. Printers to Ballot on the Eight-Hour Proposition.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19.—In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the recent St. Louis convention of the International Typographical union, that organization will, within a few days, begin a referendum vote of the members, which will determine whether or not the organization shall pledge itself to the eight-hour day. The resolutions provide that the union shall begin the eight-hour day January 1, 1906, at which time a demand for such a concession will be made upon all employing printers. The vote must be returned to headquarters in this city not later than October 21, of this year.

Army of the Cumberland. Indianapolis, Sept. 19.—The annual convention of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in this city this week, beginning with the business session Tuesday, and closing with a banquet Wednesday evening.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Coin. Portland, Ore. Sept. 19.—A committee of 50 young women of this city has taken up the work of disposing of the Lewis and Clark centennial coins made by the government as part of the government's appropriation to the exposition.

Party of Foreign Chemists Arrive. St. Louis, Sept. 19.—A party of 80 chemists, representing the chemical science and industry of Europe, reached here Sunday from New York. They will participate in the World's congress of arts and science.

TOMB OF LEO XIII. FINISHED.

Permanent Resting Place Provided for Body of Late Pope in His Favorite Church.

Pope Leo XIII's permanent resting place in his favorite church of St. John Lateran, in Rome, has been completed. The monument is the work of Lucchetti, a Perugian sculptor, and cost \$35,000, the whole sum being contributed by the cardinals created by him, the present pope and most of the sacred college. It is erected over the entrance to the sacristy on the left of the main altar. The tomb proper, which is surmounted by a full-size statue of the late pope in a recumbent position, will rest just above the door. An arch ornamented with mosaic figures surmounts the tomb, under which are the statues of St. Thomas Aquinas and of St. Francis D'Assisi at each side of the sacristy's door.

The monument occupies a position symmetrical with the tomb of Innocent III., built by the late pope on the opposite side of the choir. Leo XIII's body will soon be transferred from its temporary resting place in St. Peter's to the new one. The transfer will be made some night, but the date is kept secret for fear of disorders such as happened when the body of Pius IX. was transferred to the Church of St. Lorenzo in 1885. The Italian authorities have already been informed of the time and have promised to take special measures to protect those accompanying the procession across the city of Rome.

ASKS CONSENT OVER CABLE

Young Engineer Gets Approval of Prospective Father-in-Law to Engagement and Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Radford Bascom, married in Grace church, New York, have returned to New York from a wedding journey to Atlantic City. The bride abandoned a long-hoped-for trip to Europe when an immediate marriage was urged by her fiancé. Miss Shelley Hughes Barringer, who is now Mrs. Bascom, is the daughter of Maj. David S. Barringer, U. S. A., retired. He is in Europe and his daughter is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Clark, of New Brighton, S. I. Bascom is a young engineer engaged in the construction of one of the East river bridges. When he won Miss Barringer's consent, he cabled to Maj. Barringer:

"Shelley and I engaged. Do you consent?"

Maj. Barringer cabled back: "Engagement approved."

Then Bascom urged an immediate marriage. The young woman consented, subject to the approval of her father. The cable was employed again, and Maj. Barringer replied: "Go ahead."

Game Cock Attacks Child. Elizabeth Garrigan, four years old, of Charleroi, Pa., has been under a physician's care, suffering from serious injuries inflicted by a rooster. The fowl, which is of the game variety, attacked the child while playing in a yard. The rooster first rushed at the child with such force as to knock her down. Then it cut her viciously with its spurs. Her forehead was laid open and her face was fearfully slashed by the sharp spurs. Neighbors attracted by the child's scream of pain drove the cock away.

Maybe French Would Bring Them. New York is short on domestics. Perhaps a French name might bring them, suggests the Chicago News. New England maidens looking for work do not care to be known as hired girls. A matter of language might supply the want.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati Sept. 19.
CATTLE—Common .33 25 @ 4 00
Heavy steers .50 10 @ 5 25
CALVES—Extra .65 75 @ 7 00
HOGS—Ch. packers .50 75 @ 6 10
Mixed packers .50 50 @ 5 90
SHEEP—Extra .35 25 @ 3 40
LAMB—Extra .60 60 @ 6 10
FLOUR—Spring pat. 6 35 @ 6 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red .16 @ 1 18
No. 3 winter .10 @ 1 08
CORN—No. 2 mixed .57 @ 57
OATS—No. 2 mixed .34 1/2 @ 34 1/2
RYE—No. 2 .79 @ 80
HAY—Ch. timothy .11 75 @ 11 75
PORK—Mess .13 20 @ 13 20
LARD—Steam .65 50 @ 6 55
BUTTER—Ch. dairy .10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Choice creamery .21 @ 21
APPLES—Choice .15 50 @ 1 50
POTATOES—Per bbl 1 50 @ 1 75
TOBACCO—New .55 25 @ 12 25
Old .47 50 @ 14 50

Chicago.
FLOUR—Winter pat. 5 30 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red .11 1/2 @ 1 16
No. 3 spring .10 50 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 2 mixed .51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed .31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
RYE—No. 2 .75 @ 75
PORK—Mess .10 75 @ 10 80
LARD—Steam .68 75 @ 6 90

New York.
FLOUR—Win. str's .50 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red .11 1/2 @ 1 15 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed .57 @ 57
OATS—No. 2 mixed .35 @ 36
PORK—Family .15 00 @ 15 00
LARD—Steam .74 50 @ 7 45

Baltimore.
WHEAT—No. 2 red .10 3/4 @ 1 10
CORN—No. 2 mixed .52 1/2 @ 52 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed .41 @ 41
CATTLE—Steers .55 15 @ 5 50
HOGS—Western .65 15 @ 6 75

Louisville.
WHEAT—No. 2 red .@ 1 14
CORN—No. 2 mixed .@ 57
OATS—No. 2 mixed .@ 35
LARD—Steam .@ 7 00
PORK—Mess .@ 13 60

Indianapolis.
WHEAT—No. 2 red .1 08 @ 1 14
CORN—No. 2 mixed .@ 54 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed .@ 32 1/2



THIS DOG CARRIES MONEY.

In a great big wooden box, Nice and smooth, to save her frocks, Is the baby's sand-pile, where all day she plays; And the things she thinks and makes, From a house and barn to cakes, Would keep, I think, her family all their days.

Once she said she'd make a pie— Or, at least, she'd like to try— So up she straightway rolled each tiny sieve; For her plums she used some stones, Made a fire of cedar cones— Not a real fire, you know, but make-believe.

Next she baked some buns and bread, "For her dollies," as she said, "'Cause, you see, they like my cooking best of all." Though her flour was only sand, Dolls, she knew, would understand, And excuse her if her batch of dough should fail.

Sometimes cook will miss a pan, Or a bowl, or spoon, or can; But I think she's very sure where they'll be found; For she knows it's just such things Baby uses when she brings All her dollies to her sand-pile on the ground.

—F. C. M., in St. Nicholas.

GREAT FUN FOR THE BOYS

The "Really Truly" Way to Play Indian Is to Make Your Own Teepee and Weapons.

One fine thing about playing Indian is that there is nearly as much fun getting ready as there is after you are really in your wigwag. Of course, you can buy your equipment, but the cheaper and better way is to make it yourself, says the Little Chronicle.

For arrows, make with a gimlet small holes, an inch apart, in the end of a pine board 18 inches long. Into the holes drive wire nails, two inches long or longer, and pound the heads well down. Then split the board into strips, each with a nail in the head, and whittle them down to arrow size. Wrapping the heads with twine will prevent their splitting.

A strip of well-seasoned oak or hickory, four feet long and two inches wide, planed until it bends readily, makes a good bow.

Now for the most important thing of all, the teepee.

You know, of course, that the Indians originally made their teepees of buffalo skins, but now even they use some kind of cloth, just as you must. You may use canvas or duck or army khaki or even bed ticking.

Suppose you want to make a ten-foot teepee, to accommodate three or four boys. Get 23 square yards of cloth, cut it into pieces each 20 feet long, and stitch them together, making a strong seam.

When the stitching on mother's machine is done, you will have a large sheet ten feet wide and 20 feet long. Stretch

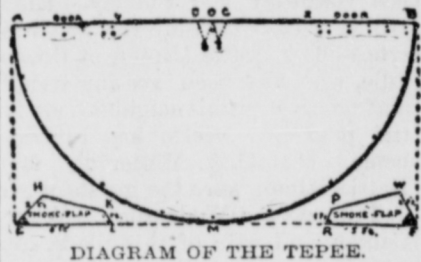


DIAGRAM OF THE TEEPEE.

this out smoothly on a floor or lawn, drive a nail or peg at O, the middle of A B, and with a pencil, colored crayon or burnt stick, and a ten-foot string looped at both ends mark the half circle A M B. Cut off the corners, and from them cut out the two smoke flaps as shown. On the point of each flap a small piece is sewed to make a pocket for the end of the smoke pole. Cut out the V-shaped pieces D O S and O T C. D O and O C are each six inches. D S and C T are 12 inches. The smoke flaps are sewed to the main piece so that K H fits V D and W P fits C X.

Now work two rows of holes along the edges, where the cover will come together. The outer row is two inches from the edge and the two rows are 1 1/2 inches apart. Those on one side should exactly correspond with those on the other side, so that when the cover is drawn in place pins the size of a small lead pencil may pass through each set of holes.

You should have 100 feet of quarter-inch clothes line. Make a loop at one end by doubling back five inches of the rope and wrapping it closely with strong twine. Place the loop so that it will just project at A and then hem the rope along the bottom of the cover A M B. At B make another loop like the one at A. Now cut nine pieces of rope 15 inches long, fasten them to the hem rope at the bottom and tie into small loops. These are for the pegs to hold the cover down, and should be about three feet apart. A ten-foot rope should be fastened to R and another at L. A four-foot piece is tied at its middle point through an eyelet at O.

The cloth and the rope for a ten-foot teepee should cost very little over three dollars. Such a tent, ready made of army khaki, costs about \$10. If you should wish to build a large tent, simply cut your strips of cloth longer. For a 12-foot tent cut them 24 feet; for a 15-foot tent, 30 feet, and remember that the whole sheet of cloth, when sewed together, should be twice as long as it is wide.

The Usual Catch.

"So Bragley was out fishing yesterday. How many did he bring back with him?"

"Oh, about a dozen."

"A dozen what? Bass?"

"No, fish stories."—Philadelphia Press.

THIS DOG CARRIES MONEY.

His Name Is "Rags" and He Is the Custodian of His Mistress' Bank Book.

"Rags" is the name of a little mongrel dog, not prepossessing in appearance, owned by Mrs. John H. Morrison, whose husband is a bookkeeper in a tannery at Middletown, N. Y., where the canine spends much of his time, but, nevertheless, this dog, owing to his remarkable intelligence, is highly prized by his mistress.

"Rags" makes a daily practice of visiting the local bank, where he deposits the money of the firm where Mr. Morrison is engaged. He has developed an instinct almost human. He will not allow anyone to handle the deposit book after once taking it in his mouth, save the bank officials and his master at the bank. Rolls of bills in "Rags" mouth are much safer by far than in the hands of many men, who would be trusted with this important errand.

Another pastime of this remarkable dog is to visit a pond near by his



RAGS ON HIS WAY TO BANK.

home, and with pole in mouth swims out to the middle of the stream and there fish for specimens of the funny tribe.

Superintendent Harry M. Hayes, of the tannery, was walking past the pond recently, when he thought to have a little sport with "Rags" by pretending to hurl something into the pond for the dog to go after. The dog jumped in and, swimming to the center of the pond, was seen to plunge about for a minute and then start to swim back.

The action of the dog excited Mr. Hayes' curiosity. He came to the conclusion that "Rags" had suddenly become ill, and was upon the point of going to the rescue when in the mouth of the dog he saw a long pole from which a line was trailing. Now and then there was a violent jerking of the pole and line which almost pulled the dog from sight, but the plucky little fellow finally reached the bank in an exhausted condition. In its mouth was a 15-foot pole and a line, on the end of which was a large catfish.

CLEVER CAME OF AUTHORS

It Affords a Lot of Amusement and Incidentally Imparts Some Valuable Information.

The following from the Christian Endeavor World will make a pleasant parlor game. Read the descriptions and see how many can guess the author:

The oldest author—Adams.
The youngest author—Child.
The healthy author—Hale.
The sickly author—Haggard.
The fragile author—Reade.
The collier's author—Coleridge.
The farmer's author—Fields.
The gardener's author—Ouida.
The sportsman's author—Hunt.
The harvester's author—Hay.
The pugilist's author—Knox.
The warrior's author—Shakespeare.
The ditcher's author—Trench.
The jeweler's author—Goldsmith.
The tippler's author—Barrie.
The angler's author—Hooker.
The chef's author—Cook.
The duke's author—Taylor.
The lover's author—Lincoln.
The suburban author—Townsend.
The domestic author—Holmes.
The greedy author—Hogg.
The woodland author—Hawthorne.
The cunning author—Fox.
The pontifical author—Pope.
The evasive author—Dodge.
The submarine author—Cable.
The painful author—Bunyan.
The groaning author—Paine.
The dangerous author—Wolfe.
The aboriginal author—Savage.
The blistering author—Burns.
The refreshing author—Brooks.
The breakfast author—Bacon.
The dinner author—Lamb.
The snappish author—Crabbe.
The Gabriel's author—Horne.
The chorister's author—Sangster.

Richard Stuck to His Point. Prof. Blank is a Chicago music teacher, not remarkable for personal beauty, but a worthy citizen withal. A certain lady of the Windy City was compelled to censure her son for rude remarks concerning the professor's looks. "Now, Richard," said the mother sternly, "let me never again hear you speak in such disrespectful terms of Prof. Blank." "Very well, ma," replied the youngster, "but he certainly is a homely man, isn't he?" "That's very true, my child; but, all the same, you mustn't speak of it. Prof. Blank is a very estimable man." "I guess he is, ma," went on the young hopeful, "but, my, he's ugly." Then, entirely forgetful of the maternal admonition, the incorrigible youngster added: "Why, ma, the professor is so ugly that when he makes a face he's handsomer than when he isn't making a face!" Whereupon the mother collapsed.

Pilgrim's Progress in Chinese. A translation of "The Pilgrim's Progress" is popular in China. Some of the pictures show Christ with the face and garb of a Chinaman, with a shaved head and pigtail.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

BARE KNOB.

Sept. 13.—Green Lake, of Evergreen, visited friends of this place some few days past.—Charley Davis, of Bare Knob, visited his father-in-law Mr. Deering at Ford, Friday and Saturday.—T. J. Lake has returned from Livingstone to his home.—Pleasant news has been heard from Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baker, of Illinois. They hope to visit a good many of their old friends and relatives before returning to Berea.—Mrs. James Hart is slowly improving.—Chas. Skinner is down from Corbin for a few days' stay at A. C. Hart's.—O. M. Payne, the busy merchant at Disputanta, paid Berea a flying visit Saturday.—Several of the citizens, of this place, were present at Richmond for Court day.—Mr. M. V. Swinford and family, of Disputanta, visited J. W. Lake Sunday.—The people of Clear Creek are all making ready for the Association, which is to be held at the Clear Creek Baptist Church in October. Dinner on ground two days.—Squirrel hunting and bean picking seems to be the leading occupation at Bare Knob now for a few weeks.—Mrs. E. Collins and son have gone to Winchester on business.—C. G. Baker has returned from Villa Grove, Ill., for a few weeks' stay at home.

PEYTONTOWN.

Sept. 19.—Rev. G. L. Campbell is at Crab Orchard assisting Rev. G. D. Miller in a revival meeting.—Mr. Sherd Martin passed into eternity Friday morning, was laid to rest in the family burying ground. The funeral was conducted by Rev. T. H. Broadus and Wade Thompson.—Miss Florence White, who has been here visiting, returned to Chicago Sunday.—P. C. Phelps was in Richmond visiting his aunt, Mrs. Allena Rice. He returned home ill a few days after and died Sunday night; his disease is unknown and the school greatly mourns his loss.—Charley F. Burnam returned to Cincinnati last week after spending a few days with his relatives.—Rev. S. M. Watts has gone to Indianapolis a delegate to the Good Samaritan Council.—Mr. and Mrs. William Warner of Richmond, Ind., are here visiting their relatives.—Little Gilbert Burnam spent a few days with his brother J. C. B. Burnam of Berea last week.

WALLACETON.

Sept. 19.—Jessie Clarke and family, of Berea, were the guests of Mr. Tisdale and family last Sunday.—Dan Botkins' little girl is very sick with typhoid fever.—James Wallace's child has been very sick with fever but is some better.—Tobacco cutting is about over in this locality. Tobacco is very good here.—A. J. Smith has returned from a trip through Jackson County.—Harden Kidd has sold his hay baler to William Stoll and quit the business.—Grier Wallace is very low with consumption.—G. E. Brockman and family visited James Baker and family, of Berea, last Sunday.—George Carter and family and W. T. Woodal and family were the guests of R. B. Gabbard and family last Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE.

Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Carter's little child, about one year old, was buried Saturday. It had been sick for a long time.—F. M. Carter is still very low and very little chance for his recovery.—We are having some very dry weather now. We had two light frosts last week.—Mrs. B. F. Lear and two charming daughters, of Paint Lick, visited Mr. and Mrs. Chivens Terrell at Cartersville Wednesday.—Mr. Terrell has bought Dr. B. Ramsey Terrell's farm and will build in the near future. He also bought a tract from James Woods.—J. C. Napier has purchased A. K. Walker's farm near Pt. Leavell, price \$70 per acre.—A. J. Hammack and wife visited their daughter at Hammack Saturday.—Uncle Jack says he would like for you all to pay your school tax and quit asking who gets the money, we hope to get enough to pay off the debts and stop the racket. Every body claims to have paid from five to thirty dollars on the house and yet about \$80 to pay.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

DOORWAY.

Sept. 9.—The corn is hardening and fodder pulling is all the rage.—Meal is very scarce, so the sound of the grater (gritter) is to be heard on every side.—George Daniel is carrying the mail from Doorway to Confluence.—Ben Burns, his brother Chester and cousin Stephen missed school Friday to go to Oneida.—Brice Dean says that he is still a widower, but hopes he will not remain so very long. Vain hopes of

the poor man.—Cliff Moberly bought a fine yoke of oxen last week, giving four steers in payment.—Wm. Freeman received a visit from Brice Dean last Wednesday.—Green Burns bought a fine shotgun from N. F. Ambrose last week.—Jesse Couch and Nancy Dod were married September 3, 1904.—Isaac Hacker is having success with his school, making a higher average than any previous teacher at the same place.—John S. Burns passed through here on his way home from Oneida this week.—James Daniel went to the association at Oneida Saturday.

GABBARD.

Sept. 12.—Circuit Court begins at Booneville Monday, the 19th of September. Some murder cases are to be tried.—Stewart Moyes, of South Booneville, was here Friday on business.—R. W. Minter was at Booneville last Tuesday.—The farmers are busy saving fodder at present.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Saturday on business.—T. L. Gabbard has moved from Booneville to Hyden, Leslie County. He will probably establish a bank there.—Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Gabbard visited relatives on Lower Buffalo Saturday and Sunday.—Walker Wilson, deputy sheriff, was here last week, summoning jurymen and witnesses.

ISLAND CITY.

T. H. Hurst and W. Bullock will move their saw and grist mill from Jackson county to this place on the possessions of the O. K. Lumber Co. soon.—Fodder saving is the general occupation here at present.—Brewer Brothers are making progress in the sale of general merchandise, gaining custom by honest dealing.—The Oak Grove school, District No. 18, has fallen short of attendance on account of measles.—J. T. Gentry, a citizen of Owsley county for 15 years, who is now deprived of manual labor by amputation of the left forearm, announced himself a candidate for assessor of Owsley county, subject to the action of the Republican party, at the November election, 1904. The favors of every individual in the county will be appreciated.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GREEN HALL.

A large crowd attended the Baptist Association at Rock Springs on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th.—Quarterly meeting for the Burning Springs M. E. circuit was held at Cannon's Chapel last Saturday and Sunday. Elder Hill sent as substitute Rev. S. Roberts.—Miss Hattie Minter, of Booneville, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this neighborhood for the past two weeks, has returned home.—Mrs. C. A. Minter and Miss Hattie Minter were the guests of Mr. Jeff Strong last Wednesday.—Walter Cannon and wife of this place, contemplate going to the circus at Richmond next week.—Dame Rumor says that James Bowles and Miss Millie Freeman are to be married soon.—The good Republicans are very much disgusted at the Hunter Edwards wrangle.—School teachers have begun to complain of small attendance on account of "foddering."—Hickory Flat school will not stop for foddering nor molasses making. We think it best to not stop school for anything when it can be avoided.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

We had a little shower yesterday that settled the dust.—Mr. Miller died Sunday, 18th. He left a good testimony, said he was ready to die. He leaves a wife and several little children to mourn his loss.—Mrs. Susan Ogg is sick and not expected to live long. She is a good Christian old lady.—We are having the best meeting at Scaffold Cane that we have had for years. Bro. Bryant is doing the preaching. He is a good Christian man. There were five additions to the church.—Mr. J. G. Clark was out looking for some mules.—W. P. Anderson was visiting friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

ALCORN.

Sept. 19.—We are glad to know Miss Pattie Moyers is able to begin her school Monday, which has been dismissed for the last week on account of her illness.—Below we give numbers in attendance of some of the schools visited by the County Superintendent. He found that No. 60 has 54 persons in attendance out of 105 in the district; No. 28 had 50 out of 107; No. 25 had 40 out of 90; No. 52 was the best with 31 out of 35; and No. 59 the poorest with only 7 out of 45. There should be a much better showing made than this.

DISPUTANTA.

Thomas Miller is very sick and is expected to live but a short time.—C. B. Davidson's little boy is very

Our Popular Scholarship Contest

THE CITIZEN'S offer of Free Tuition in Berea College for two terms, to be given to the two most popular young people in each of the eight surrounding counties, attracts more and more attention as the weeks pass. As we go to press the following votes had been received:

Lee County.		Rockcastle County.	
Mary Farlor.....	1200	Rachel Hibberd.....	500
Clay Combs.....	650	E. B. Thompson.....	500
Floyd Lucas.....	500	John McFerron.....	400
H. McGuire.....	400	Fannie McClure.....	100
Stella Thompson.....	200	Mollie Carter.....	100
		Minnie Nicely.....	100
		Byrda McHargue.....	100
Madison County.		Jackson County.	
Bessie Hays.....	1475	W. L. Begley.....	2500
Claude DeBaun.....	1175	Susie Watson.....	1200
Wallace Adams.....	600	Laura Hatfield.....	1050
Tommy Baker.....	375	Samuel Davis.....	600
Pearl Gay.....	300	Lizzie Wilson.....	350
Maggie Lowen.....	275	Nannie Cliek.....	300
		Lucy Parsons.....	300
Clay County.		May Sparkman.....	300
Susie Sparks.....	1850	C. D. Smith.....	100
Ida Bengo.....	1600	Robert Taylor.....	100
W. M. Rice.....	1400		
M. M. Robinson.....	1200	Estill County.	
T. E. Burch.....	650	Katie Moores.....	950
Chas. Combs.....	500	Ambrose Wilson.....	850
G. J. Jarvis.....	500	Garnett Powell.....	700
Mary Collins.....	400	Theda Noland.....	500
Owsley County.		Nora McGee.....	400
Nora Wilson.....	850	J. H. Richardson.....	200
Snowden Reynolds.....	600	Katie Winkler.....	200
Garfield Campbell.....	450	D. B. Alumbaugh.....	200
Mary Ray.....	450	Robert L. Coyle.....	102
Flora Pendergrass.....	201	Martha Logsdon.....	101
Burgoyne Botner.....	116	Sallie Wilson.....	101
Nettie Treadway.....	116	Nolan Cox.....	100
B. J. Pendergrass.....	101	Jonas Coldwell.....	100
Jeanette Gabbard.....	100		

Read THE CITIZEN advertisement on page 5.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

Constitutionality of the Act Argued Before Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21.—The case of Yates vs. Collins, of Kenton county, involving the constitutionality of the registration law passed by the last legislature, held to be unconstitutional by Special Judge Mackoy, was argued before the whole bench of the court of appeals Tuesday morning. Lewis McQuown and Charles Furber spoke for appellants, and Attorneys Burton Vance and D. W. Farleigh for the appellees, and the case was submitted.

Upholds the Injunction.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21.—The appellate court Tuesday refused to dissolve the injunction in the Edwards-Hunter contest in the Eleventh congressional district and the district committee must meet at Somerset to again canvass the returns which gives Edwards a majority.

Louisville Jockey Deprived of License.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—Willie Beauchamp, of Louisville, Ky., who, with "Charley" Van Dusen, also an American jockey, has been riding most successfully at Hoppegarten meeting, has been deprived of his license by the stewards on account of an unsatisfactory ride.

Jones' Daughter Divorced.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 21.—D. M. Flourney, one of the most prominent brokers and society men in Paducah, was granted a divorce from Laura Flourney, daughter of Evangelist Sam Jones. The couple met here last summer at an evangelistic meeting.

Big Failure in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—Mayer, Mitchell & Co., one of the most prominent wholesale and commission merchants of Louisville, made an assignment. The firm lost \$25,000 three years ago in an attempt to corner the local potato market.

Death of Hon. David Pryse.

Beattyville, Ky., Sept. 21.—Hon. David Pryse, one of the most prominent citizens in Estill county, died at his home at the age of 70. He was the first representative from this county in the Kentucky legislature, and twice represented it.

The Strikers Are Quiet.

Newport, Ky., Sept. 21.—There was no further rioting at the Newport iron and brass foundry Tuesday. The trouble of Monday night, when several non-union men were assaulted and badly hurt, prevented any work being done.

Wife Granted a Divorce.

Williamsburg, Ky., Sept. 21.—The community was very much surprised when it was learned that Mrs. J. N. Sharp, wife of Commonwealth's Attorney J. N. Sharp, for the 28th judicial district, was granted a divorce.

The Bradley-South Wedding.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—The date of the marriage of Miss Christine Bradley and Dr. John South, of Frankfort, has been set for November 2 at the residence of the bride's parents, ex-Gov. and Mrs. W. O. Bradley.

No Wonder She Expired.

Burkesville, Ky., Sept. 21.—Mattie Brown, the 16-year-old daughter of Rev. J. L. Brown, of Poplar Log, died from the effects of eating carpet tacks, hairpins, needles, etc., while in a state of temporary insanity.

His Skull Fractured.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 21.—A telegram was received from Vicksburg, Miss., stating that Officer John Austin, of Paducah, was in the hospital there with a fractured skull, but did not state how he received it.

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies,
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

Ladies Only.

It Is Women Who
Need Most Relief
From Little Irritating
Pains
and Aches.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are for women.

Woman's delicate nervous organism tingles to the least jarring influence, and some ache or pain is the result.

The remedy is at hand—Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They act most marvelously on woman's nervous organism, and relieve and cure the pains to which she is a martyr. Headaches, neuralgic pains, monthly pains, and all kinds of pains disappear, as if a gentle hand had lightly soothed them away. Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the head, Toothache, Backache are all cured by these "Little Comforters." Cured without danger of disagreeable after-effects; cured quickly; cured without unnatural action on liver, stomach, or other internal organs.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills please the women, and the children take them because they are easy to take and soothe all their sufferings.

"For years I had spells of sick headache, at times suffering untold agonies. I could not endure any excitement. Going to church, and even visiting, brought on these terrible spells. I tried numerous remedies without relief until I tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and they have cured me. When I feel symptoms of sick headache I take a pill and ward off the attack. When I am tired and nervous, a pill soothes me."—MRS. SARAH WATKINSON, Blairstown, Ia. Price, 25c a box. Never sold in bulk.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO. LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

We have bought the

Meat Shop

Known as the R. D. Massey Meat Store on Main Street and will have fresh meat on hand all the time. Come and see us for fair treatment. Your trade is solicited here.

Durham Bros.,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Special build of

"Tennessee" Wagons

make them the most desirable of any wagons on the market.

24 in. running gear, \$42.50 cash.
3 in. running gear, \$45.00 cash.

Sold by

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Depot Street, Berea, Ky.

25 Percent Off

For the next 30 days on the Celebrated White Mountain Refrigerators.

Large Stock to select from.

ARBUCKLE & SIMMONS,

Main Street,

Richmond, Ky.



MRS. CECILIA STOWE,
Orator, Entre Nous Club.

176 Warren Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 23, 1902.
For nearly four years I suffered from ovarian troubles. The doctor insisted on an operation as the only way to get well. I, however, strongly objected to an operation. My husband felt disheartened as well as I, for home with a sick woman in a disconsolate place at best. A friendly druggist advised him to get a bottle of Wine of Cardui for me to try, and he did so. I began to improve in a few days and my recovery was very rapid. Within eighteen weeks I was another being.

Cecilia Stowe

Mrs. Stowe's letter shows every woman how a home is saddened by female weakness and how completely Wine of Cardui cures that sickness and brings health and happiness again. Do not go on suffering. Go to your druggist today and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI

The Stomach is the Man.
A weak stomach weakens the man, because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, cleanses and strengthens the glands and membranes of the stomach, and cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Sold by East End Drug Co.

Farm For Sale.

Small farm on Scaffold Cane about 8 miles from Berea. Cottage House, Store House, Barn and other out-buildings. Good grass lots. Poultry Yard, Young Orchard of about 60 Bearing trees. Good Garden, never-failing water, also good spring with Hydraulic Ram supplying House, and stock water at Barn. Will sell cheap for cash.

C. M. SEE,
Berea, Ky.

Subscribe
for The
Citizen.